

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

Island Affairs at the National Capital.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—This has been an important week for Hawaii's interests in the Federal Capital. After getting thoroughly rested and after his interview at the White House, which terminated so triumphantly for him, Governor Dole set about looking into various matters of concern to the Territory. He has improved every opportunity to acquaint high officials here with different questions and details regarding the Territory. Since the first of the week the Governor has had two or three interviews with President Roosevelt. The Chief Magistrate discussed with him the phases of the fire claim bill as well as of various other bills now pending before Congress. The Governor explained the import of all these measures thoroughly to Mr. Roosevelt.

THURSTON, WILCOX AND SHAW.

In that connection it should be mentioned that Delegate Wilcox and Mr. Thurston had a conference yesterday with Secretary Shaw, of the Treasury Department, and explained to him the reasons for the passage of the fire claims bill. The Secretary was of the opinion that he could not well make a recommendation to Congress regarding it, but assured Mr. Thurston and Mr. Wilcox that when the bill was referred from Congress to him for a recommendation he would do nothing to harm its prospects.

DOLE BEFORE COMMITTEE.

This morning Governor Dole had a long hearing before the House Committee on Territories. Yesterday he had quite an extended conference with Secretary Hitchcock, during which phases of the land question in Hawaii were discussed. The Governor said today that the talk was largely of an explanatory nature, he striving to inform the Secretary on points of the local situation with which the Secretary could not otherwise be familiar. Yesterday Governor Dole also had quite an extended talk with Mr. G. T. McCrosson, representing the Hawaiian Ditch Company here, and Mr. A. C. Gehr, representing the rival company.

"Both these companies," said the Governor this morning, "seem to be convinced now that the ditch bill can not pass Congress. They are willing to go to the Territory for their franchises. I shall take the matter up when I have returned to Honolulu."

HAWAIIANS LEAVING.

There will be a pretty general exodus of Hawaiians from Washington next Tuesday. Governor Dole goes to Philadelphia tonight to visit a friend, but will return soon to Washington, where he will remain till next Tuesday, when he starts for Boston. He expects to remain there for about a week, and returning, will tarry a day in Hartford, Conn., and a day at New York, where he will be joined by Mr. W. N. Armstrong. Thence the two will probably journey to Indianapolis, stopping over there one train to visit a kinsman of Mr. Armstrong, and thence probably traveling from Chicago to San Francisco by way of the Santa Fe route, over which the Governor has not yet journeyed in his previous trips across the continent.

Mr. Thurston expects to leave here next Thursday for Chicago, where he will visit for a time among friends. He plans to leave San Francisco the second week in May. Land Commissioner Boyd and Senator and Mrs. George H. Carter will also leave here early next week in all probability.

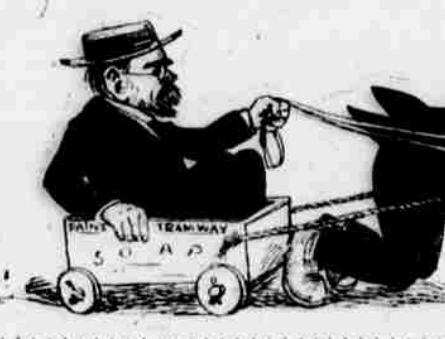
THE HAYWOOD DINNER.

Governor Dole and most of the other Hawaiians here are waiting till next Tuesday, that they may attend the dinner to be given in Governor Dole's honor Monday evening at the Metropolitan Club by Hon. William Haywood. The dinner promises to be a notable event in every particular. Twenty-four guests, all Republicans high in the councils of the Government, have accepted invitations. There has been a strong desire on the part of all officials to meet Governor Dole, and in many instances other invitations have been cancelled to improve this opportunity. It speaks well for the success of the dinner, when such a brilliant company of statesmen can be brought together on such short notice. A dinner of that character, usually requires three or four weeks for preparation, so great is the press of invitations on notable people during the winter season. I gave the names of the more notable guests in my last letter.

Governor Dole is enjoying the best of health. "My visit here has been exceedingly pleasant," said he today. "I have had opportunity to renew acquaintance with many old friends and also to meet many other men in official life, something that I regard of much importance."

The significance of these acquaintances, which the Governor mentioned, can not be overestimated, especially as affecting the interests of a Territory so far removed from the mainland. Personal acquaintance with the men who have so much to do with shaping the

SUGGESTIONS OF THE MAY DAY FESTIVAL



TWO RARE HAWAIIAN STAMPS DISCOVERED BY H. M. WHITNEY

WHILE rummaging through a package of old letters recently, H. M. Whitney, founder of The Advertiser, discovered two with stamps such as were used in 1853 attached to them. Mr. Whitney believes the stamps are worth several hundred dollars each, inasmuch as they are exceedingly rare. The issue is not now in Scott's list of rare stamps, and Mr. Whitney therefore inclines to the belief that they will be something entirely new in the market. The discovery of the letters also revealed the odd method of preparing mail forty years ago. Each of the letters is folded in such a manner that a surface with no writing upon it formed a back upon which the address can be written, and stamps affixed and cancelled. The flap is held down by a piece of wax. The stamps on both letters are exactly alike, and were known in the sixties as the "ruled border" stamps.

TERRITORIAL COURTS.

Only One Case Before Them During the Day.

The case of J. A. Magoon and E. M. Magoon vs. Chin Kee Knau and Ang Ton, a bill for reformation and termination of a lease, occupied the attention of Judge Robinson yesterday morning, and was the only matter before any of the Territorial courts during the day. The premises affected consist of the wash house opposite the Methodist church on Beretania street, valued at \$15,000, and the claim is made that rent has not been paid and that insurance has not been kept up as agreed. Magoon appeared for himself; Davis and Brooks for respondents. Mr. Davis wishing to look up some authorities, the case was put over to 10 a. m. this morning.

Charles F. Murray, administrator of the estate of his father, the late T. B. Murray, has filed an inventory in which he gives the value of the estate as \$2500, being a policy in the Provident Savings Life Assurance Association for that amount.

Notice to Physicians.

The following notice was adopted by the Board of Health yesterday and will be transmitted to physicians of the city today:

Physicians are requested to report promptly to the Board of Health all cases of the following diseases occurring in their practice: Smallpox, scarletina, diphtheria, pulmonary tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, yellow fever, plague and cholera. Where the report is for pulmonary tuberculosis, typhoid fever or diphtheria, no inspection or other measure will be instituted by the Board of Health unless by request of the attending physician.

Boyd Returning.

E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, wrote by the last mail from Washington that he would most likely take the Sonoma at San Francisco and arrive here May 7. This arrangement will, of course, depend upon the requirements of committees in Washington.

WILL EXPLORE MARCUS ISLAND

W. C. Peacock and Captain A. Rosehill were among the passengers in the Alameda yesterday. Their going means the second step taken in the exploitation of the Marcus Island guano deposits.

It is the intention of the promoters of the company to purchase in San Francisco if possible, and if not, on the Sound, a small schooner, perhaps of 150 tons, for the purpose of making the exploration voyage. While on his discovery voyage, Captain Rosehill took samples, but he did not make any extended survey as to the extent of the deposits. The samples show 78.3 per cent phosphates. This is a high percentage and upon the basis of the sample there have been received offers for the entire supply that may be taken from the island.

The intention is to load the schooner with lumber where it is purchased, and then the first leg of the trip will be to this port. Here there will be added to the crew surveyors and experts, and then the trip will be continued. Upon arrival at Marcus Island the first duty of Captain Rosehill and his staff will be to make a thorough survey of the island for the purpose of making estimates as to the amount of the deposit. If it is determined that there is a sufficient supply of guano to justify the expense of working it, the lumber will be put ashore and a residence and office constructed. This done the hands of the schooner will load the vessel with a supply of the guano and the vessel will return here. It is the intention at the present time to have Captain Rosehill stop on the island and send the little ship back in charge of his first officer.

In the event of the failure of the expedition to find deposits sufficient to justify the expense of working the island, the schooner is to return here and the cargo of lumber is to be sold.

The Californian.

TACOMA, April 21.—American-Hawaiian line steamship Californian, Captain William Lyons, arrived over yesterday to complete her cargo to Honolulu, she being seventy-eight days out from New York, coming to Tacoma via the West Indies, Chile and San Francisco. The Californian is an American-built and owned steamship, a sister-ship to the American, well known here. The big twin-screw freighter Alaskan, just completed at San Francisco, where she is now loading for Honolulu, is another vessel of this company's fleet. The Californian is a veritable monster floating warehouse of 11,000 tons dead weight capacity, including her fuel. She is 413 feet long by 51 feet beam and 22 feet depth, and was built in 1900 at San Francisco. She was in Tacoma for the first time last September, being now on her second round-trip voyage.

The Californian has a crew of forty-seven men, some of whom are native Hawaiians. She will take all her bunker coal here at the Roslyn bunkers, after which she will take on 600 tons of mill-stuff at the Puget Sound flour mills, a cargo of oats, forty tons of sample coal for the islands and a large consignment of fish. She took on about 1100 tons of general cargo at Seattle and will leave here next Thursday morning, sailing directly to Honolulu. She will load \$200 tons of sugar at the Islands for New York City.

WILL PLAN FOR DISPLAY

Committee Named To Begin the Work.

Governor COOPER, after an enthusiastic meeting held in the hall of the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, appointed a committee, which will take steps to inaugurate the work for the representation of Hawaii at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which is to be held at St. Louis either in 1903 or 1904. The meeting was well attended, the business houses being well represented, and the presentation of the cause by the Hon. John Barrett, Commissioner General, was received with applause.

For some time before the hour set for the meeting there was an informal reception held by Governor Cooper and Mr. Barrett, the Commissioner meeting many men with whom he had not talked before, during his stop in the city. The calling of the meeting to order disclosed the fact that there was hardly a business house in the city but had one of its members in attendance.

The direct result of the meeting was the naming of a committee, consisting of F. A. Schaefer, C. M. Cooke, J. E. Atherton, W. M. Giffard and B. F. Dillingham, to act with Governor Cooper in preparing the plan for a promotion body, for submission to the Planters' association, the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Association, which may be taken up and made the basis of work by them.

Mr. Barrett held the attention of the entire assemblage for nearly an hour, and more than once was his presentation of the facts concerning the exposition greeted with applause. This was primarily the case when he referred to the fact that it was the desire of the President of the United States and the president of the Exposition Company that there be nothing of the hula hula character in the exhibit of this Territory. In introducing Mr. Barrett, Governor Cooper had said that there was too great a feeling here, perhaps, that everyone on the mainland kept in touch with island affairs, but the words of the speaker showed that in the matter of the exhibit, which it is hoped the islands will make, there has been much thought given to the Territory.

Among the strongest points made by Mr. Barrett was that in the event of a proper and wide exhibit, there would be great educational effect, not only upon the people in general, but upon members of Congress, who would thus see what should be done for the advancement of the industries of this country. In addition, he said it would be good politics to help make the exposition a success, as the members of Congress from the West had the fair much at heart. He referred at length to the fact that there would be great exhibits from the Orient and that the officials of the Exposition recognized that there had been such development in the Pacific since the last American exposition that the Pacific countries should give the most important features to the great show. As to the date, he said there was a feeling that in deference to the wishes of some of the foreign countries there was a chance that Congress would postpone the opening of the fair until 1904. Mr. Barrett said in part:

MR. BARRETT'S ADDRESS.

It gives me great pleasure to address a gathering of representative residents of Hawaii. The honor is to be deeply appreciated. The enterprise and achievements of this community are of world-wide interest. The importance of Hawaii as an important station of commerce and strategy in the Pacific has always appealed to me in my studies of Pacific people and problems.

After hammering away over ten years on America's opportunities and responsibilities, material and political, in lands bordering the Pacific, I have a personal satisfaction in meeting you today which could not be experienced by one who has not been inspired by the spirit of Pacific progress. Having served as a United States Minister in Asia in the days when we were regarded as a third-rate power, and when our flag was not respected, and again seen the marvelous change that came with Dewey's victory at Manila, and rejoiced in the recognition by Asia's millions of our position as a leader among nations, I may be pardoned for speaking with a degree of feeling that would be otherwise lacking.

Apologizing for these personal references in my introduction, I will now directly take up the subject in hand. As Commissioner General of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, or St. Louis World's Fair—as it is more commonly called—I have the distinguished honor of calling your attention to the following points:

1. In considering the possible participation of Hawaii in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, let us note first the real extent of this mighty international undertaking. Without exaggeration it can be said that it will surpass the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 and the Paris Exposition of 1900. As we measure a financial enterprise by the actual money invested, we likewise recognize the magnitude of the St. Louis World's Fair by the money that will have been expended when its gates are opened. It is a conservative estimate that over \$25,000,000 will represent the actual cost when the President of

(Continued on page 8.)

WHAT WE MAY GROW

Jared Smith Talks About Small Farming.

On his recent trip to Hawaii Prof. Jared Smith, head of the United States government experimental station, delivered two lectures on the subject of island industries, one at Hilo and one at Oahu. The lectures were based upon observations made at the time of a former visit and had to deal with the agricultural possibilities of the community between Hilo and Mountain View, on the Volcano road. The following is a part of the address delivered by the Professor at Hilo and at Mountain View:

The practice of agriculture is old, but instruction in agriculture is new. The first school for instruction in agriculture was founded in Denmark in the year 1806, the first in the United States in Michigan in 1852. The first experimental station in 1875, at Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. Still later, on March 2, 1887, Congress passed the Hatch Act, the enabling act under which the 52 Federal experimental stations were to be founded in every State and Territory. An annual appropriation of \$15,000 was set apart for the support and maintenance of each station. Today the total Federal appropriation for this work, the development of the agricultural resources of our land, amounts to three-quarters of a million dollars, and half a million more is given by the State and Territorial legislatures.

In the United States, starting with the agricultural college in 1855, the experimental station in 1875, another separate institution is now in process of development—the Farmers' Institute. The agricultural school is a training school for the student and the station worker. Its field is the classroom, for an investigation of the fundamental principles underlying the science of agriculture. Its field is in the laboratory. The Farmers' Institute has become necessary as a connecting link between the station and college on the one hand and the practical farmer. The function of the Farmers' Institute is to reduce facts as determined in the classroom, the laboratory and the experimental field, to terms of comprehension by the man who makes his living from the soil. Each of these institutions—college, station and institute—are necessary parts of the educational system of our land. They are separate, but not independent. Each is necessary to the rounding out of the whole.

Within the past fifteen years the farmer has undergone a radical change. The world of agriculture as well as of commerce is getting smaller. This narrowing has been brought about by the wonderful improvement in methods of transportation. The next door neighbors of our cane planters in Hawaii are sugar beet farmers of Germany, the English colonists in the Zambesi and the Dutch landholders in Java. Competition in every line of agricultural production is becoming closer all over the world. The wheat surplus of Minnesota and the Dakotas may go to relieve a famine in India. The period of isolation of countries and localities has passed forever. The steam and electric road has taken the place of the ox-cart of yesterday; the swift ocean steamer is displacing the sailing vessel. You have ceased to be an island community and have become the next door neighbor of all the world.

With long continued cultivation there has been a decrease in the fertility of the soil. With improved methods of transportation there has been an increase in the number of pests affecting agricultural crops. Above all, lower prices and closer competition have made the farmer a student whether he would be one or not. The day has passed when the farmer was the last resort of the man who was unused to the world of trade and commerce. The science of agriculture has outstripped its practice. To bring the two more closely together is the aim of the experimental station and the Farmers' Institute.

The successful engineer must understand both the principle on which his engine works and also its construction. The successful farmer works in a field infinitely more complex than any engineer. The factors to his success are to a far greater extent beyond his control, because he works with living plants and animals, in their relation to climate and soil. It would therefore seem almost an axiom that the farmer should understand his soil, his plants and animals, their physical and chemical construction, life history, physiology and diseases.

Hawaii is an old settled country. Its agriculture is older than that of the prairie region of the United States, a region containing over thirteen million inhabitants and now the population center of the United States. The center of population is coming this way at a rapid pace, and the next twenty years is going to witness a marked increase in the foreign population of these islands. There is going to be development along new lines. With ocean steamers in their harbors and the cable at your door, new capital and new enterprises will embark for your shores. There is going to be an increase in the number of American farmers as well as business and professional men in Hawaii. What inducements to settlement have you to offer? The cane lands have been well exploited and cane growing will probably always be one of the leading industries of Hawaii. But what are you going to plant for the world's markets on the lands back of the sugar belt?

The Agricultural Department in Washington has just issued a report giving the value of farm products exported and imported during 1901. During that year foreign nations purchased farm produce from the American farmer to the value of \$952,000,000, an increase of \$100,000,000 over 1900. There was at the same time a decrease of twenty-eight million dollars in the amount paid for foreign agricultural products. But we paid \$25,000,000 for sugar, coffee, hides and skins, silk, vegetable fibers, fruits and nuts, tobacco, wool, tea, wine and cocoa, vegetable

oils, seeds, spirits, vegetables and eggs. To produce up new land and new lines of agriculture in Hawaii we must as an advantage with the rest of the world in that many of the products of tropical lands are produced by nature. This is the case with silk, vegetable wool, spirits, tobacco, hides, skins, sugar, coffee, fruits and nuts, in a word, with almost all of the items on the list excepting coffee.

The duty on raw silk is \$1.50 a pound. Silk culture was successful in Hawaii during the period from 1840 to 1860. The industry died because of the duty placed upon the product in the American market. But now that Hawaii is a part of the United States, the duty is in your favor. The silk industry in China, Japan and Italy, the three countries that produce the world's supply of the raw article, is a home industry. The caring for the silkworm is the work of women and children, leaving the men free to work in the fields or in the factory. The silk industry if it could be developed in Hawaii, would do much toward settling the problem of labor for the plantations, and if we go to Italy instead of Japan or China for our skilled colonies to form a nucleus of the industry we also secure men who will grow up into good and thrifty citizens. By all means keep in mind that duty of \$2.00 a pound on raw silk.

Fibers.—Cotton is the world's great staple vegetable fiber. Cotton has been grown in Hawaii. During the period from 1852 to 1873 the annual exports of cotton from Hawaii were quite considerable. Cotton is a cash crop. It may not be very profitable, but it is worth considering. Our exports to Japan and China of both cotton and cotton manufactures are on the increase, and it would seem that the difference in freights in favor of Hawaii as against New Orleans might yield a small margin of profit alone.

Sisal and abaca or Manila hemp are both protected articles. We know that sisal can be grown at a profit on the dry side of Oahu, and there are very considerable stretches of dry and rocky land on this island that might be planted in sisal hemp. Yucatan is the richest State in Mexico, and Yucatan's sole crop is sisal fiber. Abaca is a banana and grows like other bananas. In the Philippines the abaca industry is considered a highly profitable one. I believe, become one here as well, especially on the Kaula and Kona side of the island. Incidentally, a very excellent fiber is obtainable from the trunks of the bananas that you are growing for export, a fiber that is sometimes sold as genuine Manila hemp. And I believe that this fiber can be extracted by machinery. It is worth looking into as a by-product in your fruit industry.

Tobacco.—Tobacco of very fair quality has been grown in Hawaii. I noticed in the Advertiser last week a shipment of a few bales of tobacco to Honolulu from Kona on the Mauna Loa. The consumption of tobacco in Hawaii is very large. There is a duty of \$2.00 a pound on Sumatra or wrapper leaf tobacco and a heavy duty on Havana and other fillers and smoking tobaccos.

The annual imports of wrapper leaf tobacco into the United States amount to 40,000 bales, worth ten million dollars. I know from an experiment that I have already made at Honolulu that we can grow Sumatra wrappers in Hawaii of silky, elastic texture and good color. There is money to be made in tobacco in Hawaii in the right district. Tea.—Tea grows well right here in Hilo and in Oahu. If we can grow and make a tea which has a flavor and aroma distinctly its own, i.e., if we can grow a tea which is Hawaiian rather than Ceylon, Japanese or Chinese in type, there is a chance for the development of a tea industry. But we cannot compete with other tea-growing countries if our tea is like theirs.

Oil.—The world's demand for vegetable oils is constantly increasing. The castor bean is now worth in the neighborhood of \$60 a ton, and there is a growing demand for both beans and oil in the United States. The castor bean is one of the big money crops of India, the annual exports from that country amounting to more than \$20,000,000. Yet you in Hawaii are protected from the competition of India by a duty of 25 cents a bushel on the beans and 25 cents a gallon on the oil.

Dr. Smith concluded his lecture with promising statements in regard to the prospect for rubber, tannins, vegetable poultry and the growth of seeds of various kinds for export. He dealt with the efforts and work of the experimental station and urged the formation of Farmers' Institutes similar to the one in Honolulu, in all the country districts.

THE DAY OF THE BIG STEAMSHIPS

(From Thursday's daily.)

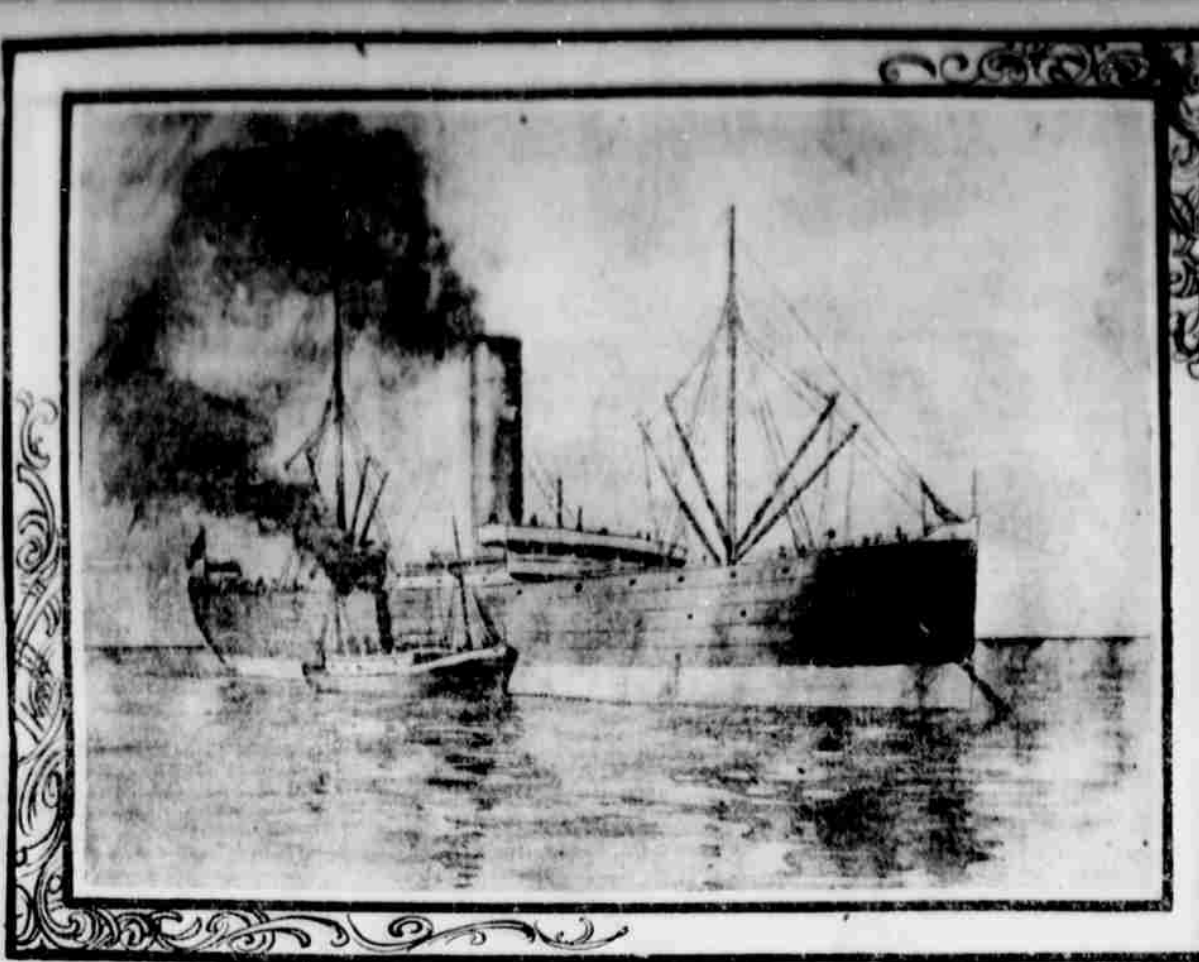
Yesterday afternoon was an unusually busy one along the waterfront, with the departure of the China and Alameda and the arrival of the Alaskan, to say nothing of the movements of the smaller shipping fry.

The China sailed for the Orient from the Pacific Mail wharf punctually at 2 p. m. The only passengers going from here were Arthur Lewis, Miss Annie Bates and James Pinnock. The two latter were greeted at the wharf by a large number of friends who fairly smothered them with leis. Mr. Pinnock, who is a noted English traveler and African explorer, is with Miss Bates, a wealthy English lady, undertaking a two years' trip around the world.

Kappelmeister Berger and his band played the steamer off, initiating a record-breaking day of music-making. From the China, the band went over to the Navy wharf and gave a concert aboard the transport Crook, which sails for Manila early this morning. A very fine program was rendered to the intense appreciation of the officers and boys in khaki aboard the big white troopship.

While the concert was in progress the passengers on the Crook had the opportunity of witnessing an interesting sight. Majestically down the channel came the monster freighter Alaskan, the highest vessel that has ever entered this port. With her towering sides standing over twenty feet out of the water she furnished an imposing sight as she took her stately way over to the Railway wharf, docking between those other two triumphs of the ship-builder's craft, the Acme and the Arthur Sewall, ships which are in every respect worthy of the giant steamer's company.

When Berger's band was laid aside after the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner" aboard the Crook, the band were conveyed in an army wagon over to the Oceanic wharf, where the popular passenger boat, the Alameda, lay, anxious to be off and heading for



The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's Monster Freighter Alaskan.

About 11 a. m. yesterday three whistles heralded the arrival of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's big freighter Alaskan, which had left San Francisco on April 21 for Honolulu, on her maiden trip.

It was not until nearly 3 o'clock in the afternoon, however, that the steamer was off the harbor. She came in cautiously as befits a vessel of her bulk, and by 4 o'clock was safely tied up alongside the farther Railway wharf. Opposite from her lay the ships Acme and Arthur Sewall, the three great vessels furnishing excellent examples of the best of America's rapidly increasing merchant service.

The Alaskan had a swell trip and Captain Banfield declared himself, last night, as perfectly satisfied with his new charge. The engines were not stopped once coming down. Not a hitch occurred throughout the trip, and if the Alaskan's maiden voyage is a criterion, it presages a future of success and prosperity.

The big vessel had her last trip on April 19, and averaged 11 1/2 knots an hour. She was laid up the following day and on Monday, April 21, at 5:30 a. m., adjusted compasses. The pilot was discharged at 12:12 p. m. Fair weather prevailed throughout the entire trip, which was made in 9 days, 3 hours, an average of 9 1/2 knots an hour.

The Alaskan only brought about 800 tons of freight, stopping long enough to pick up what was handy. The big freighter is 516 feet in length, 41 feet in depth, with a beam of 56 feet. She has a displacement of 17,000 tons and a cargo capacity of 12,000 tons. The steamer is propelled by twin screws.

Captain Banfield, master of the Alaskan, was formerly captain of the Hawaiian, and is commodore captain of the American-Hawaiian fleet. Chief Engineer Chisholm was for a year chief engineer of the freighter Californian, of the same line. Before that he was first assistant engineer of the transport Senator.

First Officer G. B. Knight was formerly master of the ship J. B. Brown. Second Officer L. Curtis was formerly second officer of the transport Logan. J. Walters is third officer.

First assistant engineer is J. Laswell; second assistant engineer, W. Reed, and third assistant engineer, J. Fouert, previously of the Sierra. The officers and crew number forty-nine, all told.

The Alaskan will load 11,000 tons of sugar here and at the other islands, the nuisance complained of to the satisfaction of your honorable body until other remedies can be adopted.

As will be seen by the enclosed statement the trustees have already expended a considerable sum in the filling of low lands controlled by them in various localities of the city. Yours very truly, E. T. WINANT, Secretary, B. P. Bishop Estate.

The total expenditures for filling in lands in the city, according to the statement, totals \$47,198.41.

KALAUOKALANI MAY BE LEADER

The meeting of the Home Rule executive committee this evening promises to be of unusual interest. It is expected that there will be chosen a chairman of the committee to succeed the late James K. Kaula. Some members of the committee doubt if this will be accomplished. In the event of the forcing of a vote there would be necessary a change in the rules, if the conservatives carry through their plans.

These contemplate the choosing of Senator Kalauokalani for chairman, but as he is not a member of the committee there would have to be a change. It is deemed more probable that there will be no chairman elected at this time, which would mean that Senator Kalauokalani would continue to act as honorary chairman until a permanent selection is made. If the fight is forced it is understood that the younger element will attempt to elect John Wise as chairman of the committee.

Among the plans for the reorganization of the committee is one for the holding of primaries in May and electing delegates to the convention and as well members of the executive committee. There is a sentiment in favor of reducing the committee to thirty instead of sixty as at present. There is a strong feeling against doing anything until the return of Delegate Wilcox.

A QUESTION OF INSANITARY LANDS

The Bishop Estate yesterday replied to the Board of Health's demand that the low lands in and about Pihalo stream in Kalia be forthwith filled, stating that John Ena was in possession of the property under a lease and that he was expected by the trustees of the estate to deal with the board in the matter. After consideration the board decided to postpone the matter for one week. The following is the letter submitted by the Bishop Estate:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 17th inst. in which you call attention to certain insanitary premises under the control of the trustees of the estate of B. P. Bishop, namely, the Loko Pawee I, Kalia, Waikiki. We have again referred this matter to Mr. John Ena, lessee, to whom we have forwarded a copy of your letter with the request that he satisfy the requirements thereunder.

The trustees have in mind the necessity for the thorough improvement of those premises but the cost involved and the difficulty of securing filling-in material available to the work renders the undertaking a matter of extreme concern and one for which at the present time the trustees are unprepared. It is hoped, therefore, that the improvement of the premises by our tenant, Mr. Ena, will sufficiently abate

the nuisance complained of to the satisfaction of your honorable body until other remedies can be adopted.

As will be seen by the enclosed statement the trustees have already expended a considerable sum in the filling of low lands controlled by them in various localities of the city. Yours very truly, E. T. WINANT, Secretary, B. P. Bishop Estate.

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WILL GIVE FIELD DAY IN THE FALL

The McKinley Memorial Fund has now about \$15,000 to its credit, and it is confidently anticipated that this sum will be increased to \$25,000 before the end of the year.

The polo game netted \$50, the Association football match, \$50, and the baseball game, \$68. The receipts from the football game would have been much larger had not the weather unfortunately been wet.

At the baseball game between the Honolulu Athletic Club and the Customs House, over \$200 was taken in at the gate. The Oahu College game received \$20 of the sum, and Professor Leonard, the aeronaut, got \$80 for his share in the entertainment. The balance went to defray expenses.

It is estimated that the league baseball games will net the memorial fund at least \$1500, from \$75 to \$100 a game being counted upon. Fifty per cent of the net proceeds of the games goes to the fund.

The McKinley memorial committee will give a big field day in the fall, the event taking place between the baseball and intercollegiate football seasons. The committee's program of sports will be crowned off with a championship football game which will probably take place on Thanksgiving day.

WAIKAWA SCHOOL.

The Symposium Club gives an Entertainment. The Symposium Club of the Waiawa School held its second open meeting Saturday evening, April 26, at the assembly hall, with the president, Alfred W. Eames Jr., in the chair. The following program had been arranged:

Piano Solo..... Miss Helen Eames Vocal Solo, German Cradle Song..... Miss Helen Eames

Recitation, The Rocky Lady from Hushaby Street, by Eugene Field..... Miss Elizabeth Eames Vocal Solo, French Lullaby..... Miss Bernice Black

Debate—Resolved, That Russia and France would be more desirable allies for the United States than England and Japan. Affirmative, Alfred W. Eames Jr.; negative, Will P. Thomas.

Decided in favor of the negative. The hall was well filled with the parents and patrons of the school. The club had decorated the room charmingly, and the children in their pretty raiment dispensed a hospitality much enjoyed by their guests. At the close of the set program the seats were removed, and an informal program of dances and games followed. The following committees contributed to the success of the evening:

Refreshment Committee—Miss Helen Eames, Leslie C. Clark. Reception Committee—Miss Miriam Clark, Miss Ivy Galbraith.

The reception committee were gracious and hospitable, the refreshment committee dispensed delicious frappe throughout the evening, and the evening's entertainment reflected credit upon both the teacher, Miss Edeia Devous, and pupils.

The Finn Returned

The only matter disposed of in the United States District Court yesterday was the return of the fine of John Em-meluth for failure to appear one day for jury duty. The fine and costs amounted to \$24.

Notice of satisfaction was filed yesterday in the United States District Court in the two remaining cases against the schooner Frank W. Howe, and late in the afternoon an order releasing the vessel from attachment was issued by Judge Eatee. The first case, instituted by Hall and Wood, was decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The other cases were settled out of court.

TAKE RIGHT STEP.

Every ordinary cold is deserving of serious attention.

A step in one direction carries the system from an ordinary cold on into grippe, pneumonia, or consumption. A step in another direction carries the system back into good health.

Nature and Scott's Emulsion work hand in hand in their effort to make your system take the right step. Nature is working all the time. Scott's Emulsion can't work unless you take it. Scott's Emulsion then makes nature work harder than ever.

If you have only a cold and wish to ensure a favorable outcome, take Scott's Emulsion.

Send for Free Sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 601 Fourth St., N.Y.

Best at the lowest price at Hopp's

Oak Chiffoniers

There is no place in the world where a chiffonier is so much needed as in Honolulu. In this climate where ladies require many changes of clothing there is a demand for space in which to put things away. One of our chiffoniers will not only be a convenience but add to the appearance of your chamber.

Extension Dining Tables

Either round or square and a new stock of

Round Card Tables

Now in stock—a handsome assortment of

Portiers and Rugs

Come and see these goods—they include all kinds and the prices are low.

Our Upholstering

is considered—and deservedly so—to be the best in the city, the reason being that we employ men who understand their business and we give it our attention.

Mattresses made to order. French polishing and furniture repairing.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS

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OUR SODA WATER IS THE BEST

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Delivered promptly anywhere and everywhere in the city.

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Consolidated Soda Works Company, Ltd.

Her Troubles Over.

Notice of satisfaction was filed yesterday in the United States District Court in the two remaining cases against the schooner Frank W. Howe, and late in the afternoon an order releasing the vessel from attachment was issued by Judge Eatee. The first case, instituted by Hall and Wood, was decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The other cases were settled out of court.

A PARDON FOR OPIO

Acting-Governor Believes Man Innocent.

"I am absolutely innocent of the charge preferred against me."

Six hours after S. Lono Opi, a prisoner in Oahu prison, undergoing a sentence of four years for rape, made this statement to Acting Governor Cooper yesterday morning, a pardon issued by the Governor was delivered to Jailer Henry and Opi was promptly released, with full restoration of civil rights.

Governor Cooper has been interested in the case of the man, whom he believes was unjustly deprived of his liberty, and has left no stone unturned to convince himself that in pardoning Opi he was committing no error.

The man was convicted of rape in Judge Kala's court, Wailuku, Maui, at the June, 1906, term. A sentence of four years was imposed at the request of the Attorney General's department. Recently a petition came to the Governor asking for a pardon for Opi.

It was endorsed by High Sheriff Walker, Jailer Henry, and John S. Walker and Geo. Smith, two of the prison commissioners. Mr. Cooper has the petition to Wailuku, where the trial judge added his endorsement. Upon its return to Honolulu, the advice of Attorney General Dole was sought. He replied yesterday as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your request for my views in regard to granting a pardon and restoration to civil rights. I tried him at the June term in 1906 for the crime of rape. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, three dissenting. I had at the time a grave doubt whether the verdict was according to fact. For that reason I asked that he might have a right of appeal. I have always had a serious doubt in regard to his guilt, and I therefore concur in the petition for his pardon."

Governor Cooper visited the prisoner at Oahu prison yesterday forenoon, where Opi made a statement as to himself and the troubles which culminated in his imprisonment. His statement was taken down by a stenographer and was as follows:

"Many years ago a man named Daniela and I married sisters; we built our houses close together and lived there very happily. Daniela's wife died quite a number of years ago and he married another wife. They had one daughter who was the complainant in the case against me. Since the second marriage of Daniela we have often had trouble. We have quarrelled on many occasions and it seems impossible for me to get along together. My wife is still living and is at the home in Wailuku. I have a daughter who came here recently to endeavor to secure my pardon. Mr. Wilcox came to me with a written paper for me to sign. He did not read it to me, and I did not understand what it was, more than that it was a petition asking for my pardon from the offense for which I had been convicted."

"If the petition contains a statement that it is on account of its being my first offense that I asked for this pardon, then the petition is not correct in that respect. I am absolutely innocent of the charge preferred against me. I believe I was arrested and tried at the instigation of Daniela and his friends, who wished to get me out of the way. I testified on my own behalf at the trial denying all guilt in the matter, and I assure you that I am absolutely and entirely innocent of the crime in every way."

The Governor says: "I feel convinced that Opi was innocent. In fact, I am very strongly of the opinion that he was not guilty, and am glad to restore him to liberty and to his civil rights."

HAASON IS ANSWERED.

Miss S. V. Neumann, widow and executrix of the late Paul Neumann, deceased, filed a plea to the bill of complaint of the bill of review of W. F. Haason. The defendant states that in accordance with the provisions of Act 27 of the Sessions Laws of 1898, after having duly qualified as executrix under the will of Paul Neumann, she caused to be printed a notice to all creditors to present their claims against the estate within six months. The time limit has expired, and the plaintiff did not present any claim, and by reason of his failure to present a claim he is forever barred from asserting any claim.

GIVEN MORE TIME.

Judge Robinson made an order yesterday in the case of the Sun Kwong Man Co. vs. The Waikiki Land & Loan Association, the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. and James McKee, giving the defendant to the bill of review of W. F. Haason. The defendant states that in accordance with the provisions of Act 27 of the Sessions Laws of 1898, after having duly qualified as executrix under the will of Paul Neumann, she caused to be printed a notice to all creditors to present their claims against the estate within six months. The time limit has expired, and the plaintiff did not present any claim, and by reason of his failure to present a claim he is forever barred from asserting any claim.

MINOR COURT MATTERS.

In the divorce action brought by Emma Wanaa Vida vs. Henry Cornwall Vida, stipulation has been filed in the Circuit Court in which the parties are given five days from and after April 25 in which to answer to the bill of complaint and to the bill for divorce now on file.

Return of service has been made by Deputy Sheriff McGurn in the damage suit brought by Manuel Pedro Ferreira vs. The Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. Ltd.

Makane Aseu of Wailuku, Maui, aged 24 years, who says she was "married to one Aseu," has petitioned the Circuit Court that letters of administration be issued to Albert F. Judd of Honolulu as administrator of the estate of her brother, D. H. Lahilahi, deceased, who died on February 8. The property is alleged to be a deposit of money in bank of Bishop & Co., and some shares in sugar corporations, the value of which is unknown to her.

Deputy Sheriff McGurn, in his return of service in the case of Ching Yee Sun et al. vs. Tim Quon et al. (The Bow Women vs. the Consul's faction), says: "I served summons on the defendants, Yee Chin, L. Ahlo, K. Wong Sing, Yung Wei Pin and E. Edward Damon, a partner of the firm of Bishop & Co., and on the Chinese Relief Society through Wong Kwai, its president. Judge Gear ordered a commission to issue to Wm. F. Humphrey of San Francisco to take the testimony of Walter P. Johnson and J. B. Reinstein, both of San Francisco, in re estate of Morris Louissin, regarding the signature to the last will and testament of the deceased."

Helmes & Stanley, attorneys for the

COMMISSIONER BARRETT ARRIVES IN HONOLULU

HON. John Barrett, Commissioner-General to Asia, Australia and the Philippines, for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, arrived in Honolulu yesterday on the steamer China, accompanied by his secretary, Theodore Hardee. Mr. Barrett will remain in Honolulu until about the 5th of May, when he will proceed either by the Bore to Japan or by the Sonoma to Australia, according to instructions he will receive from Washington by the next steamer.

While the Commissioner-General is on a high diplomatic mission to confirm the invitation of the United States and of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to foreign countries to participate therein, and to negotiate with them for such participation, he is stopping off in Honolulu in accordance with the special wishes of both the Government at Washington and of the exposition management at St. Louis.

Mr. Barrett will confer with the officials of the Territory, the Chamber of Commerce, and with the leading interests of the Islands in regard to the plan and scope of its participation. He is personally greatly interested in what Hawaii will do at St. Louis, and is especially qualified by his knowledge of Pacific peoples and countries to arrange for a participation of countries bordering on the Pacific that will surpass anything that has ever been done heretofore.

The Commissioner-General was formerly United States Minister to Siam, later special commissioner of the Government in the Philippines and China, and has just been serving as one of the plenipotentiary delegates of the United States to the International Congress held in Mexico. Since his return from Mexico in January he has had charge at Washington of all the diplomatic negotiations with Asiatic countries in regard to World's Fair matters.

In discussing what Hawaii could do at St. Louis, Mr. Barrett said that he could answer that question better after consultation with leading men here, but he consented to make the following brief statement:

"It is hoped by the Government at Washington and by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition directorate that Hawaii will make an exhibit at St. Louis which will surprise the American people and be of immeasurable advantage to the Islands. It will be one of the principal purposes of the St. Louis World's Fair to make the participation of the outlying possessions of the United States comprehensive and worthy in every respect. It is our intention to bring Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico into the United States, as it were, and put them down where the masses of people can see just what they are. For the carrying out of this broad plan we want the hearty co-operation and earnest support of these Territories and possessions themselves."

"President David R. Francis, of the Exposition Company, who himself is

Enterprise Mill Company, Ltd., in its suit against Lee Kin, defendant, and Kuneva, garnishee, filed a motion yesterday for an order declaring the defendant in default, asking the court to authorize one of the clerks of the court to assess the amount of plaintiff's claim; principal, damages and interest. Judge Gear signed an order to that effect.

Arguments in the Kamalo case were concluded yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock and the case taken under advisement by the Supreme Court.

WIDENING THE WAIKIKI ROAD

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Work was begun yesterday on the widening of the Waikiki road. The first steps consist in the digging of the postholes for the putting back of the fences before the Kapiolani estate grounds. This will occupy the week, perhaps, and will be followed by the placing upon line of the fences before the school and church. There will be no fence to bring back in front of the Moana Hotel property, as it is now open.

Superintendent Boyd says that he is informed that the compromise offered as to the holdings of ex-Queen Liliuokalani has been accepted, and the papers confirming the settlement are expected to arrive here within the next two weeks. When these are at hand they will provide for the widening of the thoroughfare from the stream out to the park.

The notices to all holders of property which is to be cut down in the widening of the road, who have not been able to come to agreement with the Superintendent of Public Works as to a settlement of their claims, have been sent out, and as soon as these have been filed there will be summoned a road commission to decide upon the damages and benefits.

IF EATING WERE A CRIME.

There was a time when Mrs. Hayes considered herself to be what she calls "a gone woman." She actually divided her clothes and other personal effects among her children. Thank goodness—but here is her story, told in her own way; by all odds the best way.

"Three years ago," she says, "I had dreadful pains across the left side of my stomach and under the shoulder-blades. My left side swelled up fearfully. I was laid up weeks at a time, work being out of the question. While these fits were on I could neither walk, sit, or stand with comfort.

"I was really ashamed to let the neighbors see me crawling about; so I spent most of my time lying down or leaning against something to ease my dreadful pains.

"I had been a hard-working woman all my life, but now I lost my strength and dreaded to eat anything, knowing



HON. JOHN BARRETT.

one of the leading men in the United States, authorized me to state that Midway and kindred money-making or spectacular features will be kept in the background. They will be entirely secondary and will not be allowed to displace the section from which they are supposed to come. The first consideration will be the industrial, commercial, educational and social exhibit which the Government of the Territory shall itself prepare. In other words, its plan and scope shall not be endangered, or its dignity offset, by low-class vaudeville effects.

"In short it is the firm intention of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, supported by the wishes of the United States Government, that the exhibits or participation of Hawaii shall be in every respect creditable, and of such character that every resident of the Islands may be proud of them. I hope therefore that I shall receive the hearty co-operation of the Territorial officials and leading interests of the Islands during my brief stay here. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition will surpass Chicago and Paris in every respect and will represent an expenditure when it is opened of nearly \$30,000,000. On the matter of possible postponement until 1907 I shall have something to say later on."

Mr. Barrett is accredited to Japan, China, Korea and Siam, in particular, with all of Australia and certain eastern dependencies. The invitations which he carries to the Emperors in question are elaborate ones indeed. Recent descriptions of them as published in the Exposition city, indicate that they exceed in value and beauty anything that has been attempted in this line. They take the form of heavy silver plates, the edges made in relief work of brilliant design, while in the center there is engraved the invitation to the Emperors to attend and be represented at the exposition.

The woeful suffering I was sure to experience afterwards; as if eating were somehow a crime against the laws of nature. And at night I rolled and tossed about instead of sleeping.

"The doctor said it was indigestion and no doubt he was right, but he was not able to relieve me.

"I considered myself 'a gone woman' and told my husband I was sure I could not last much longer. Indeed I was so fully persuaded of this, that I actually divided my clothes and personal effects among my children.

"Thank goodness and Mother Seigel's Syrup I have since worn out most of them myself.

"After a lot of coaxing and argument (for I was tired of trying things, and had about died away in my heart) I consented to take Seigel's Syrup.

"I was not quite sure of the effect of the first bottle but my husband insisted on my going on with it. So I did go on with it, and after I had got through half the second bottle there was no doubt of the result. I was much better; I felt it, and others could see it.

"It was hardly short of a miracle, the way Seigel's Syrup brought me round. From a poor, weak, and wretched woman, unable to walk or scarcely raise my hand to do the smallest piece of work, it gave me back health and strength, restored me to my husband and family, enabled me to go on with my work once more, and, in short, made me as well as ever I was in my life.

"I am now upwards of 60, and have reared a large family. I have lived in the district about 37 years, and am well-known here." (Mrs.) Julia Hayes, Mount Kila, Paradise, near Wollongong, N. S. W., October 14th, 1899.

Mr. John Hickey, blacksmith, at the same place, writes that he has known Mrs. Hayes all his life, and in common with many others knows her statement to be true. He adds that she is respected by everyone.

CUBAN AND CANAL BILLS

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—News of the action of the House on the Cuban bill will reach Hawaii several days in advance of this letter. Opposition Republicans kept up the fight manfully in the House, where the final voting is going on late this afternoon.

The interest is now on the Senate, where the fight will probably be more vigorous even than it has been in the House. Probably a month will elapse before the Senate will decide the question. It would be fruitless now to speculate on the outcome, except that some measure will probably pass.

The injection of the Cuban bill into the Senate will do much to impel the canal bill, and the conviction grows that there will be no action there as far as an Isthmian canal is concerned at this session.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

DEATH BY A BULLET

Frank B. Auerbach Ends His Life.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Frank B. Auerbach, manager of May & Co. Ltd., killed himself by shooting through the head about 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from a gunshot wound, self-inflicted, with suicidal intent.

Mr. Auerbach rose early, and was seen to leave his house by a servant, Emma Becher. He was clad in his pajamas, over which was a linen dust-jacket or driving coat. He passed through the house lot and entered a back lot adjoining to the residence of Charles Ludwigsen, adjoining. He carried a repeating rifle of 38 caliber under his coat, and from the evidence at the inquest, must have put the muzzle into his mouth, standing the weapon with his left hand, while he pulled the trigger with his right. He fell backward, the gun falling across his chest, and one of the Chinese slippers which he wore was thrown off by the fall.

When Mr. Auerbach left the house the servant went to Mrs. Auerbach's room and told her what she had seen. Mrs. Auerbach had heard a shot and at once dressed and went out, only to find her husband seemingly dead. She did not approach the body closely, but called at the house of Mr. Ludwigsen, who soon joined her and made an examination of the remains. He found some warmth, but there was no evidence of life. Mr. Ludwigsen composed the body, crossing the hands over the breast, and covering the remains with a sheet brought by the servant, in which position the coroner found the remains when he arrived to view them, and send the body to the morgue.

Mr. Auerbach was born January 11, 1861, at Tottenham, a suburb of London, and came to these Islands in 1884. He was a bookkeeper and accountant, working at Heala Plantation for some time, entering the employ of Henry May & Company about nine years ago. He progressed until upon the reorganization of the firm he was made its treasurer and manager. Fourteen years ago he was married to the step-daughter of Capt. B. D. Whitney, watchman at the pilot house, and the widow and five children survive him. For some three years Mr. Auerbach has been suffering from disorders of the stomach and head. Two years ago he was so ill that he was compelled to quit business for a time and go to the coast for a rest. This gave him some relief, but recently he has been complaining that he was not in good health, and that he was again troubled by pains in his head.

To a friend, Mr. Brasch, he said that he was overworked, that he had too many details to look after, and that he had continuous pains in his head. He said that he was not in good health, and that he was again troubled by pains in his head.

Monday evening he took two revolvers from his cupboard and these he kept in his pockets for a time until induced by his wife to put them away and retire. Mrs. Auerbach is prostrated by the shock and is in the care of friends. To complicate the situation two of her children are ill with measles and require her constant attention. She said to Mr. Ludwigsen, when the body was found, that she could not tell why her husband had committed the deed.

Mr. Auerbach was a stockholder in May & Company, and invested a considerable sum in speculative values. His Lane House holdings, his family says, was nominal and did not affect his spirits. He had indicated to friends that he was worrying over investments he had made, and that he was under a continual strain, because of his business cares. He took out an insurance policy in the Pacific Mutual Company two years ago, the coming June, which has the usual suicide clause. Mr. Auerbach was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of May & Company was held yesterday afternoon, and an appropriate minute adopted as to the death of the late manager. H. E. McIntyre was chosen manager and A. S. Prescott treasurer.

THE TEST THAT TELLS

You Can Get All the Good Things That You Want by Reading the Only Papers.

When the reader wants any article of value he naturally prefers to deal with some one he can depend upon.

If mixed up in any law suit, a good responsible lawyer is generally the first necessity sought.

If lost on a prairie, directions from a settler could be relied upon; those from a stranger would be doubted.

The test that tells the tale of merit is the test of friends and neighbors.

Honolulu people endorse Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can you ask for better evidence? Read this case:

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co's store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in the States?

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and store keepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

to succeed Mr. Auerbach.

The inquest on the deceased was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at which the jury, composed of W. H. Goetz, H. E. Waitey, J. A. M. Johnson, C. H. Ramsey, A. C. Moore and F. E. Richardson, rendered the verdict in accordance with the facts as given, all of which were brought out at the inquest.

The funeral will take place on Sunday.

PORTUGUESE BEAT ALL AMERICANS

About 250 spectators visited Ania warehouse last night to witness the second series of pulls in the tug-of-war tournament.

The first teams to take the cleats were the Portuguese and the All Americans. The former surprised even their admirers, pulling over the heavy haules in 24 minutes. The Manuella gained six inches in 10 minutes and two feet six inches in 16 minutes, after which the end came quickly. McDuffy of the losers pulled for three men and a team of McDuffys would win first money. Several other members of the All American aggregation had spots on them, however, and lay down on their cleats as if on slumber bent. The winners owned Punchbowl last night.

Next the Public Works and Lumber Yard teams tussled for supremacy, but though the latter struggled bravely they were no match for the doughty scavengers, who took them into camp in 17½ minutes.

It was a good fight while it lasted, however, and at one time it looked as if the winners were weakening. Two inches were gained at the start and after five minutes pulling the garbage contingent were a foot to the good. Captain Cook did great work for his team, and under his artistic coaching the indicator showed a credit balance of two and one-half feet. Then the Woodmen took a hance and gained almost a foot only to lose it again in a few minutes.

With a deadlock imminent, someone shouted the famous old war cry of "Weh ka hao," and it acted like magic upon the Public Works team, which netted two and one-half feet and the pull at one fell swoop.

Tomorrow night the Longshoremen and Lumbermen will pull and the Pacific Hardware will oppose the Kani Ke Aue.

Emperor William's yacht, Meteor III, anchored off Hythe, in Southampton waters, on the evening of April 17, after an exceedingly rough trip from New York.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

It is WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures the Face, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cleans the blood from all impure causes. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Leucism and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 1/2 and 1/4 each, and is guaranteed to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL GENUINE (S) AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., LTD., LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" down in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.) AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company. OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834. Accumulated Funds £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000. Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

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The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pump. Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

So-Bos-So Killy



Is a Liquid Mixture

designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-Bos-So (Killy) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned.

If your animals are troubled with lice, use So-Bos-So (Killy). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-Bos-So (Killy). It kills lice or any vermin that may infect the fowls. Sufferers from the Horn Fly should give Killy a trial. We are sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Incident to the selling of silver by China in order to obtain gold for the payment of indemnities there has been a tremendous slump in silver in the United States and Europe. The metal

ALL 'FRISCO GOES AFOOT

Rapid Transit Cars Are Tied Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The great strike of street car operators, which had been fermenting for some days, resulted in a complete tie-up of all the lines in the city except two on the morning of April 20. The strike was effected without lawlessness and everything has continued quiet. Today 2600 men are out, and another thousand are expected to sign the strike agreement tomorrow.

Although both sides did much work during the day, the strike stood last night just as it did in the beginning. President Holland, of the company, said with emphasis that he would not recede from the position he had taken when he first proposed to deal with the union in any way. He would not discuss the purposes of the company, but he said he hoped to have some cars running today. He was to have met Mayor Schmitz last night, with counsel representing all the interests involved, and talk over the situation, but he went word that he was too ill to attend a meeting, and asked that it go over until today. This means that no cars will be running this morning.

During the day there was not a single case of violence. The public was disposed to look with good humor on the situation, and either walked or patronized the nondescript vehicles which bid for their patronage. The strikers gathered in force at their headquarters, 117 Turk street, and swarmed all over the neighborhood from dawn until long after dark. But they were advised by the executive committee of the union not to commit any overt act, and they followed this advice. Chief Wittman assumed personal command of a small army of policemen, whose special duty it was to watch the strikers, but the policemen had about as much work to do as the men they were ordered to watch.

Fifteen hundred strikers appeared before the city hall Sunday afternoon and called for a speech from Mayor Schmitz. The Mayor said:

THE MAYOR SPEAKS.

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your very kind invitation to appear before you and to address you this afternoon. Being actually engaged in important public conferences, I shall not be able to come before you. I congratulate you on the evidences of public respect and esteem which your observance of the law and your resort to only peaceful measures have obtained for you.

"Whatever may follow, I advise you earnestly to maintain your present peaceful and manly attitude, and to accomplish whatever ends you have in view without infringement of law or breach of the peace. I beseech you, also, one and all, to refrain from the use of any intoxicating liquor whatsoever during the existence of the present conditions. It may not be necessary to suggest it, and I don't wish to interfere with any man's personal liberties, but in times of leisure, enforced or voluntary, indulgence in strong drink is frequently the greatest cause of ensuing trouble and often leads to failure.

"At the request of the United Railways, Mayor Schmitz addressed the following letter to Chief of Police Wittman:

Sir: Should occasion arise, assign every necessary and available policeman for the protection of all property involved in the strike and for the maintenance of peace at all hazards. It is not the city's province, however, to detail her peace officers for special service to move cars.

"My investigation of the situation this afternoon discloses absolutely peaceful conditions and very manly and peaceable sentiments among the striking car employees. Should trouble occur at any point from outside intervention, it should be suppressed at once. Under no circumstances will violence be allowed anywhere. Yours truly,

E. E. SCHMITZ, Mayor.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The strike of street car men, which has kept the lines of the United Railroads tied up for four days, may come to a close today. The strike was so quietly planned that the corporation officers did not realize the seriousness of their predicament until they were in the clutches of an invincible combination. Even after car after car had failed to move for want of conductors and motormen and after line after line had been rendered useless for the same reason, the officers did not comprehend the magnitude of the strike and their inability to overcome it.

Sunday, Monday and yesterday repeated efforts were made to get the cars out, but all failed. A most determined effort yesterday morning resulted in failure. In the meantime there has been no disorder, the strikers following the advice of Mayor Schmitz in the interest of perfect peace. Public opinion seems to be largely on the side of the strikers. Those of Mayor Schmitz are openly so and yesterday the grand jury adopted resolutions commending the cause and course of the strikers and condemning the tactics of the United Railroads. The inability of the corporation to resume operations has had the effect of making it more amiable and a conference between its officers and the officers of the Carmen's Union has been partially arranged for this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Noon.—A committee of six from the Carmen's Union met at the mayor's office this morning for the purpose of consulting with a committee from the United Railroads. A message was received by the committee from the United Railroads saying that they would not meet the committee at the mayor's office, but would meet them at the company's office.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

It has been recommended for Congress.

The Cuban reciprocity bill may be a deadlock in the Senate.

Boeris del Toro has been recaptured by the U.S.-Cuban government.

Gov. Murphy of Arizona will probably resign and go to Washington.

The great producing mines of Copper Creek will form a \$60,000,000 trust.

The Teutland has been sighted off the Azores islands with her rudder broken.

There has been an advance of from two to four dollars on lumber at Gray's Harbor.

O. J. Jester, while digging a well at Redding, Cal., struck a ledge of paying gold quartz.

The Russian who assassinated the Minister of the Interior will be tried by court-martial.

The foreign legations at Peking, in view of possible disturbances, are taking precautions.

Miss Mary Van Allen, one of the Actors, is engaged to Robert R. Remington of New York.

The Milwaukee railroad shops at West Milwaukee have been partially wrecked by a gale.

A pretty girl at Louisville, Ky., laughed herself to death, producing a lesion of the brain.

Professor Nicholas Murray Butler was installed as president of Columbia College on the 19th.

Rebels have seized the river banks below Nanking to prevent cargo junks ascending the stream.

A fire of incendiary fires at Dallas, Texas, on April 20, a property loss of \$750,000 was sustained.

The War Department has decided not to sell the hospital ship Relief. The vessel is now at Shanghai.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has decided to be a candidate for the seat in the House of Commons representing Woolwich.

Very large orders are being placed by the War Department at Sound points for lumber for building purposes in the Philippines.

Two surveying parties will leave for Alaska in May to begin the survey of the railroad from Resurrection Bay to Rampart City.

A serious clash between the populace and the Cossacks has occurred at Helsinki, Finland, in which several persons were injured.

On April 21 a dispatch was received at Hongkong denying that Nan Ping, in the Kwang-si province, had fallen into the hands of the rebels.

A disastrous earthquake visited Mexico and Central America on April 19. At Tapachula, in the State of Chiapas, the damage was over \$1,000,000.

General O'Leary started from Newburg, N. Y., on April 20, on his Southern and Western tour. He will visit Monterey, San Francisco, Tacoma and probably other coast points.

It was reported from Canton on the 20th that the important city of Nan Ping, in the Kwang-si province, had fallen into the hands of the rebels.

Small boys fishing in a flooded quarry at Lansdale, Pa., recovered the body of the 16-year-old daughter of Albert Rosenberg, missing since November.

Joseph Austin, former park commissioner and port warden, died in San Francisco on the evening of April 18 of blood poisoning. He was nearly 70 years of age.

General Chaffee has forwarded the congratulations of President Roosevelt on the Batangas and Laguna campaign to General Bell. General Wheaton conveyed the cablegram.

Exhausted by social duties, Mrs. Jane Louise Trowbridge Hotchkiss, a descendant of Noah Webster, of New Haven, Conn., suffered a stroke of paralysis on April 19 and died.

Billy Langford, one of the best known boxing men of the West, died at Denver on the night of April 20 of asthma. Langford was for a long time editor of the Oakland Tribune.

General Rufo, with twenty-six officers and 375 men, surrendered to the native constabulary in the province of Misamis, Mindanao. Surrenders are daily reported from different provinces.

M. Blear has formed a new Norwegian cabinet with himself as Premier and Minister of the Interior, and M. Quam, former Minister of Justice and Police, becomes Minister of State at Stockholm.

It is reported from Washington that the United States will establish its single naval station in Cuba at Guantanamo, in place of Havana. Coaling stations will be established at Niles and Cienfuegos.

Mass meetings in favor of universal suffrage were held on April 20 in every town in Sweden. At Stockholm the demonstrators attempted to march by the palace of King Oscar and were charged by the police.

Colonel Charles Marshall, military secretary to General Robert E. Lee during the Civil War, died in Baltimore on the night of April 20 of apoplexy. He had for many years been a leader of the Baltimore bar.

An explosion in the barracks at Managua (Nicaragua) on April 16, caused the death of between 100 and 200 soldiers. The barracks were blown to fragments and several houses in the neighborhood were wrecked.

Another fight between Turkish troops and eighteen Bulgarians occurred April 19 near Kilindir. Eight of the Bulgarians were killed and the others escaped. Three of the dead men wore the uniform of the Bulgarian army.

Up to April 20 there had been 388 cases of cholera and 390 deaths in Manila, and 852 cases and 602 deaths in the provinces. Municipalities have been authorized to appropriate money for combating epidemic diseases.

The Manchurian convention having been signed to the satisfaction of the United States, the gunboat Vicksburg has left Newchwang, China, and has arrived at Nagasaki. The vessel spent the winter in the ice and mud dock of Newchwang.

Mr. and Mrs. Coburn, of California and New York, respectively, tried to commit suicide in Paris on the 18th by turning on the gas in their room. They are young artists, had become penniless and, despairing of help, had decided to die.

Moros has attacked the American troops in Mindanao. The Sultan is leading his tribes against them. Gen. Davis had been ordered to withdraw his troops from Mindanao, but the President has countermanded the order and Davis will make a campaign.

On the night of April 15 a student fired three shots at the Governor General of Warsaw while the latter was standing at a public reception. Two shots took effect, but slightly. This was the third time in a week that Russian officials had been shot by students.

Senator Teller has introduced a resolution in the upper House abolishing the scullion laws in the Philippines. He cited the case of the editor of Freedom and of Volcano Marshall, and said that they were tried by judges who owed their appointments to the government commission.

Claus Spreckels has declined to accept the \$15,000 offered to him by the last legislature to reimburse him for money expended to aid drought sufferers in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties several years ago, and authorized Controller Colgan to pay the money to the State University at Berkeley.

Secretary Root and family reached Havana on the 20th.

On April 21 the beef trust again advanced the price of meats a half cent a pound.

The Denver Times has been sold to David Moffatt, the banker, for \$110,000. It will be continued as a Republican newspaper.

A million dollar smelting company was organized at Los Angeles on April 18. All of the capital is paid up and operations will begin at once.

Emperor William has notified the trustees of Cecil Rhodes' estate that Germany accepts the scholarships that Oxford conferred on the millionaire's will.

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The Supreme Court of New York has awarded Lottie G. Dimock of New Rochelle \$60,000 damages for the loss of her husband in the Park avenue tunnel disaster on January 8 last. She sued for \$100,000.

GOVERNOR DOLE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—The House Committee on Territories today gave a hearing to Gov. Dole on several Hawaiian questions. Delegate Wilcox, Lord Commissioner Boyd, Mr. Edgar Capiess, Territorial Senator Carter and Mr. Thurston were present. Representative Robinson, Democrat of Indiana, monopolized the time and asked questions during most of the hearing. He is hand and glove with Wilcox and Capiess and was very evidently trying to advance their propaganda by Gov. Dole's words. In that he did not succeed admirably. Republican members of the committee, particularly showed their disgust at Mr. Robinson's course, which precluded the opportunity for the Governor to inform the committee on questions they were actually anxious to hear about. This hearing began at 11 a. m. and lasted an hour.

Chairman Knox suggested that Gov. Dole be invited to state his views on any matters of interest to Hawaiian and asked members of the committee to make suggestions.

Mr. Robinson of Indiana, who introduced the resolution to give the Governor a hearing, suggested that Gov. Dole talk about industrial matters, mentioning something about the land laws, which Mr. Robinson said he thought were defective.

"Have you any changes to suggest about the organic law?" asked Mr. Lloyd of Missouri.

"There are some things we would like to have had different," responded Gov. Dole, "but we are getting along pretty well as it is."

The Governor explained matters regarding the franchise and as to holdings of lands.

Gov. Dole added that he thought an appointment of Senators was the most important legislative matter pending before Congress as affecting the islands. Absolute confusion would result, said he, "if something is not done. We should be without a legal legislature."

"I am favorable to select for two-year terms those Senators who received the lowest number of votes," added the Governor. He continued that he thought the bill reported from the House committee was unfair as it followed no principle.

Chairman Knox interposed that a political question was involved. Mr. Robinson of Indiana immediately began to champion the appointment bill. Mr. Capiess and Mr. Wilcox both sat near him as he questioned the Governor.

"Don't you think political interests should be submerged to the welfare of people?" asked Mr. Robinson. "Don't you have too much politics over there?"

"That is a very general question," answered the Governor. "It may be true in some matters, and untrue in others."

Chairman Knox asked what difficulties were encountered in administering the land laws.

The Governor responded that there had been some difficulty about the 1000 acre lease provision. He thought it would be better if leases longer than five years were allowed. Ten year leases would probably be better.

"There is no need of any particular legislation," said the Governor, in reply to Mr. Knox. "We are getting along very well."

Mr. Robinson asked about the extent of public lands and brought out some statements about leases under the monarchy and the republic. Mr. Robinson was persistent for figures.

"I can't give those figures in my head," replied Gov. Dole. "Mr. Boyd, the land commissioner, is here and perhaps he can answer those questions."

"After annexation," persisted Mr. Robinson, "and before the organic law, were there not a great many long term leases made?"

"The business of leasing public lands went on as usual."

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NEWS NOTES.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—By order of the President, General Function has been directed to cause further discussion of public questions.

The President has telegraphed General Function not to speak at the Mid-western Exposition in Boston.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—To a representative of the Associated Press, General Function said, with reference to the statement from Washington that the President had directed him (Function) to cease further discussion of public questions, that he had not as yet received any such order from Washington. Continuing the conversation, the General said that in future his public utterances would be free of any reference to the Philippines, intimating that the published reports of his speeches were as a rule full of misstatements and badly garbled.

NEW YORK, April 22.—News of the widespread desolation and ruin caused by the recent earthquake in Guatemala City dispatch to the Herald. Almost all the towns, villages and plantations in the rich western part of the republic have been destroyed. The volcano of Chingo, on the border of Guatemala and Salvador, has become active again. The volcano of Santa Maria, in the western part of the republic, which is also in a state of eruption, has not been as active since the earliest Spanish settlement. It appears to have been the center of the earthquakes.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Frank R. Stockton, the well-known novelist, died suddenly here this morning from paralysis immediately resulting from a hemorrhage of the brain. He was a guest at the banquet held Wednesday night of the National Academy of Sciences, when he was taken suddenly and mysteriously ill. The ailment did not at that time appear to be serious, and for a while the sufferer seemed to be improving, but a change for the worse came this morning and death occurred at 11 o'clock. By his bedside when he died were his wife, who was a Miss Tuttle, of Virginia, and her sister. He was 68 years of age. The body will be taken to Philadelphia for interment. No further funeral arrangements have been made as yet. Mr. Stockton had spent the past winter in New York and had done very little literary work. After a visit of nearly a month to Atlantic City he came to Washington, so that he might attend the banquet of the scientists, intending then to go to his beautiful home in Charleston, W. Va.

NEW YORK, April 23.—President-elect Palma was greeted at Holguin, Cuba, by 6000 natives, says a dispatch from that city to the Tribune. Three bands led the march to the City Hall. The President's carriage was followed for the two miles by the impetuous populace. Three pretty girls, carrying a banner and wearing liberty caps, came directly behind the American troops which acted as an escort. At the Plaza, where the Government building is situated, there were half a dozen more bands. The square was beautifully decorated and illuminated, and pictures of the President-elect were everywhere. As he approached all the bands played and 1000 school children sang the Cuban hymns, keeping time with American and Cuban flags.

Speeches by Mayor Ronda, General Palma and Senator Quesada followed these exercises and then the Palma party was entertained at an informal dinner.

General Palma occupied at night the same room in which, twenty-five years ago, he was a prisoner. The present city hall was at that time the palace of General Morales of the Spanish army.

LONDON, April 23.—The Standard, in an editorial, protests loudly against the shipping combine. While regretting that the Americans are out-distancing the British in industrial competition, the paper says:

"So long as American enterprise is limited to what our laws and customs regard as legitimate industry, and so long as American capital is employed in undertakings of public utility in Great Britain, we have no occasion for apprehension. But the shipping combine is quite another matter and concerns the public safety."

Then the Standard demands guarantees that British subsidized steamers shall not be transferred to the American flag and urges Parliament to see that their proposed arrangements do not exceed the limits of legitimate enterprises."

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—The conference of airship experts yesterday decided upon a figure 8 course as the aerial speedway over which all flights in competition for the World's Fair prize of \$100,000 shall be winged. The course has been laid out by the experts, with its focus marked by a huge captive balloon above the Washington University tract of the exposition site and its elliptical orbits sweep outward over the open country to the southeast and the northwest. Captive balloons will indicate the measurements of ten miles in the air, over which distances the airships must fly in the shortest average time of a series of trials to capture the fortune that has been hung up in the midheavens by the World's Fair management.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE

For Coughs and Colds in Children.

"I have met the slightest hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all who are suffering from coughs and colds," says Charles M. Cramer, Esq., a well known watch maker, of Colombo, Ceylon. "It has been some two years since the City Dispensary first called my attention to this valuable medicine, and I have repeatedly used it and it has always been beneficial. It has cured me quickly of all chest colds. It is especially effective for children and seldom takes more than one bottle to cure them of hoarseness. I have persuaded many to try this valuable medicine, and they are all as well pleased as myself over the results." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Henry Waterhouse and family leave by the Alameda today for England and perhaps a tour of the world.

Five Beautiful Presents

AND USEFUL

1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.

1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.

CROOK GOES EVERYWHERE

Big Transport Has Entered Many Harbors.

Among the youngest captains of the United States Army transport service is Morgan Walcott, who is the commander of the transport Crook, now in port, which sails this morning for Manila, and at the same time there is not in the service of the Government, perhaps, a single commander who has dropped his anchor in so many ports of the new possessions of the nation. The ship which is now under Captain Walcott's control has been commanded by him for the past four years and has seen every kind of service and done every kind of work.

Captain Walcott is a nephew of the Hon. W. N. Armstrong and has spent much of his time while in port with Mrs. Weaver, of Lunafillo House, and her son, seeing everything that is to be seen about the city and thoroughly enjoying his stop. Captain Walcott is one of the progressive men of the sea, having learned his business from the ground up. His wider sphere of action began when he left the second place in the Arctic, of the Pacific Mail line, running to Central America, to try the greater opportunities of the Atlantic ocean. He was able to secure a place on the roll of the American liner St. Louis, and counted himself fortunate, although he took the fourth officer's place, after he had been second when he left the Pacific Mail service.

Captain Walcott said of this experience yesterday: "It was the most valuable experience I have had, for it gives a young officer command of himself to have such a place upon a great express steamer. There are many things which a man knows but which, never having done, he feels nervous concerning their doing. The handling of a great express steamer is a thing which gives confidence to the officer, and I thoroughly enjoyed the life on the St. Louis."

When the war broke out and the St. Louis was taken by the Navy Department for service as a scout and gunboat, Captain Walcott was given a commission as ensign, and served through the unpleasantness as such officer in the South Atlantic and Caribbean seas. He returned to his service with the American line at the close of the war, but it was only for a very short time, for the place of captain in the transport service offered and he took the command of the Crook. Then began three years of service which meant poking the nose of the big twin screw ship into every well-known and many of the smaller harbors of Cuba and Porto Rico, until at length the ship was ordered around the world, and made the trip to Manila through the Suez canal and thence by way of Nagasaki to San Francisco.

It was the fate of the Crook to be known as the Hearse of the Sea during the second year of her service, for one trip was made from Santiago de Cuba to New York carrying the bodies of several hundreds of those Americans who died in the battles before that city and during its occupation, of the fever. But this was not the only peculiar trip, for later it was given to the ship to be designated one of the Scholastic houses of the Atlantic, and the pupils of the trip were teachers gathered from the Antilles for transport to New England, where there was conducted a summer school for their instruction in American methods of pedagogy.

"We had a most delightful voyage in every way. We stopped just often enough while going through the Mediterranean sea to bring us in contact with the scenic points, and not so often that the stops were tiresome to the officers. We had a rough passage across to Gibraltar, occupying two weeks, but there was smooth water almost all the rest of the way, and although the change of climate might have been expected to bring some illness, among such a large body of men, there was not a single soldier in the hospital when we reached Manila."

"We had an opportunity to become acquainted with the Philippines on our first stop there, as we were ordered to take troops to the south, which meant a run down to the ports of Mindanao, and we saw some of the country and had a chance to get in touch with the people. When we went up to Nagasaki and on to San Francisco, we had the best trips that any ship could have, and we are now making our first outward voyage to Manila. There is much talk about the sale of the transport, but I know that the Crook will be retained as long as any other vessel. The ship ranks sixth, easily, in the list of the Army vessels. The Sherman, Sheridan, Grant, Logan and Meade, all from the Atlantic transport line, are the largest and best, with our ship next."

"I do not believe there will be any sale of the transports perhaps for some time, as the uses of the ships are such that the Government could hardly hope to secure as good service from a merchant line. For instance the ships, when they reach Manila, are always liable to be ordered right down to the southern islands with their men. This would greatly interfere with a regular liner and perhaps might militate against the success of such a service. Then, too, there is a better service given to the army now than could be had under other conditions. The men and the officers are well treated in every way, and the men have comforts that they could not hope for if they were being carried by contract service. I have seen the transports of almost every country and even those of England are not to be compared with ours. There is more room, better ventilation and in every way more perfect accommodations than are given to any other soldier and there would be a complete great loss to the men who have to be transported."

ARCHDEACON RESTARICK WILL ACCEPT PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BISHOPRIC HERE

A letter to the Editor of the Advertiser, Honolulu, dated April 15, 1902.

My Dear Mr. Smith:

By this mail news will reach you that the House of Bishops has elected me to the see of Honolulu. Coming in the way it did, I do not see my way clear to decline, although I shall not, for some time, give my formal acceptance.

There will perhaps come to you a San Diego Union of April 18. Its article about me is mistaken in some things; for instance, that I was not expected to live when I came here. I have a good constitution, but was then suffering from ague. I have, in twenty years, indeed, I believe, two Sunday services on account of illness, and I have always worked hard.

It says also that I declined to be bishop of North Dakota. As a matter of fact I never had the opportunity to decline.

Hon. Henry E. Cooper is an old friend and former parishioner of mine. There are many others in Honolulu whom I know well. I shall not be consecrated for some time and in any event it will be several months before I can reach the Islands. With kind regards, faithfully yours,

HENRY B. RESTARICK.

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

The San Diego Union's article, which may be read with the above amendments, is as follows:

Rev. H. B. Restarick, rector of St. Paul's church, dean of Southern California, and archdeacon of San Diego county, was yesterday elected bishop of Honolulu by the house of bishops at present in session in Cincinnati. The news came somewhat as a surprise to Rev. Restarick and as an entire surprise to his many friends inside and outside of the church over which he presides as rector. He had some slight intimation of his possible selection and furthermore he has become somewhat used to having his name connected with the possible advancement to the robes of the bishop.

The station at Honolulu was, however, never in his thoughts. He had received a letter only a day before telling him that in all probability he would be elected a bishop and that as the diocese of Kansas was to be divided he might be assigned to that station under the name of bishop of Silenas. It was not with particular pleasure that he contemplated that change, for as he had declined to accept the bishopric of North Dakota on account of his own and Mrs. Restarick's health, he did not think that Western Kansas would be much better than North Dakota.

He knew that there were four bishops to elect and he knew also that the title of bishop of Honolulu would suit him better than any of the others. Nevertheless he was surprised to learn that he had been chosen to the honor on the first ballot without opposition in a house composed of fifty bishops. It is certainly an honor and doubly so when it comes as does this honor to Mr. Restarick.

The position is a new one as far as the American Episcopal church is concerned, for the jurisdiction over the church in the Hawaiian Islands was transferred only two weeks ago last Tuesday from the Archbishop of Canterbury, of the English church, to Thomas March Clarke, the senior bishop of the Episcopal church of America, the former being represented by his appointed bishop, Alfred Willis, and the latter by William Ford Nichols, bishop of California, who was named by the senior bishop to represent him at Honolulu until such time as a new appointment should be made by the house of bishops.

The transfer of authority from the English to the American branch of the church was brought about because of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States and of the general desire of the people of the church on the Islands to be brought under the American jurisdiction. The diocesan synod of the Anglican church of Hawaii passed a resolution in November, 1899, pledging it-



self to make whatever effort might be necessary to bring about the change and the spirit of the resolution was carried out in the service of consecration held at the Cathedral at Honolulu on April 1. It was understood that Bishop Nichols would remain at Honolulu until the new appointee reaches his station, but it is the desire of Rev. Restarick to see Bishop Nichols and to have him present at the consecration services which, if the wishes of Rev. Restarick are consulted, will be held here in June next.

When ordained a priest neither he nor his friends believed that his life in the ministry on earth would be long, but he came to San Diego and here he has remained ever since. He left Council Bluffs soon after his marriage, and started for San Diego. Then it took about eight days to come through, and he arrived by the first train coming into the city of San Diego. That was the 16th of July, 1882, and he preached his first sermon to St. Paul's congregation on the 19th of the month. Mrs. Restarick did not join him until several months later.

From the day of Mr. Restarick's arrival the church has grown until St. Paul's congregation is one of the largest in the city, besides which there are a number of mission churches, two or three of them inside the city. Mr. Restarick has been a hard worker, and has but recently been able to consecrate the church building in which services are now being held, and which was built during his charge of the parish. He has wanted a new Sunday school room and a guild hall, but otherwise he had accomplished all that he set before himself to accomplish, and if he leaves his present work, as he probably will, he will leave it free of debt and supplied with all save those two things.

The Rev. H. B. Restarick has been honored in the old diocese of California and in the new one of Los Angeles by being appointed to many offices. He has been examining chaplain of both dioceses. He has been dean of Southern California, and is now archdeacon of San Diego county. He has been a delegate on four occasions to the tri-

ennial general conference of the Episcopal church. He has been a member of the standing committee since the organization of the diocese. He is the author of two books published by Thomas Whitaker, of New York. One is entitled "Lay Readers," and the other "The Love of God."

The rector of St. Paul's church, to whom the honor before mentioned has come, has been the rector of St. Paul's church all his life long; that is, all the period of his life during which he has been a priest. Moreover, he has been the rector here almost ever since it had a rector, and the breaking away from the ties which have been formed here will be much like the breaking up of a family. Mr. Restarick had resided at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and attended the Griswold Theological Seminary. In June, 1882, he was ordained a priest at Davenport, Ia., and a week later he was married at Council Bluffs. He accepted the call to come to San Diego for several reasons, two of which were that the work was ready for him here and his health was broken by living where malaria troubled, and where cold weather broke down constitutions which were not robust. He said that if there was a place where malaria would not live he wanted to go there, and to that place he came.

Several times during the past years the San Diego rector has been mentioned in connection with the possible advancement to the position of bishop, but twice he has requested that he be not elected, and once the honor was conferred on another, though it is known that supporters were found in the house of bishops who desired that Rev. Restarick be made bishop of Olympia.

What will be Rev. Restarick's decision as to accepting the honor is not known, but it is believed that he will accept. He will have jurisdiction over the Hawaiian Islands, where there are four or five congregations outside of Honolulu. The twentieth anniversary of his ordination as a priest is so near at hand that he would prefer that his consecration as a bishop on the same day, or as near it as the day of the week will permit.

JURIES DRAWN BY LOT SYSTEM

The first results of the Advertiser's long fight for a pure jury system were seen in Judge Robinson's court yesterday when the first juries drawn by lot were announced. The method of the drawing was simple and fair. Clerks George Lucas and J. A. Thompson of the Circuit Court selected 100 names from the list of electors, which were then placed in a box and shaken up. One of the clerks placed his hand in the box, the interior of which he could not see, and drew out slips bearing names, which were recorded by the other clerk. In this way the eighteen names for the grand jury, and the eighteen for the trial jury were chosen.

The trial jury panel is exclusively for Judge Robinson, and cannot be used by another judge. Judge Robinson will be the presiding judge at the May term of court, which opens on Monday morning next. He becomes the presiding judge for the term by virtue of a new rule adopted in the Circuit Court, whereby the judges will take turns in presiding.

Another rule is that each judge will draw and have his own jury instead of jurors being selected from a general panel. Under the old system forty-eight trial jurors would have been selected. The presiding judge drew for his own jury and the other judges were compelled to wait until he had finished doing so, before they could secure a jury from the remainder. The new system will avoid much of the confusion brought about under the old one.

Following are the two panels of jurors drawn by Judge Robinson: Grand Jurors—John F. Colburn, S. J. Salter, E. L. Rumsey, A. Gartenberg, J. H. Fisher, A. S. Cleghorn, O. G. Traphagen, M. Phillips, Jonathan Shaw, J. S. Martin, John H. Soper, Chas. M. Cooke, W. A. Barnhardt, R. W. Shingle, Theo. Wolff, E. A. McInerney, N. E. Gedge, Thos. F. McTighe. Trial Jurors—Wm. H. Thornton, Jos. Richards, Chas. R. Dement, Chas. L. Dickerson, Jas. Bicknell, C. K. Quinn, A. D. Larnach, Sol. Kupie, A. S. Prescott, R. A. Dexter, Jno. A. Legron, H. J. Mossman, W. L. Disney, C. S. Holloway, Lot K. Lane, Jno. K. Willder, L. D. Timmons, H. G. Wooten.

WHEELING'S WILD GOOSE CHASE

The U. S. gunboat Wheeling, which arrived off port on Monday night, entered the harbor yesterday morning and went to Navy wharf No. 2.

The Wheeling is eighteen days out from San Diego, but five days of this time was put in making soundings for the mysterious De Greaves island. No trace of rock or reef was found in the latitude and longitude indicated by mariners who had reported on the matter, and the lead never went down less than 2278 fathoms.

Some very rough weather was met with on the trip and at times as little as three knots an hour was made. On April 26, Hamana, a Japanese cook, succumbed to heart failure and was buried at sea.

The master of the Wheeling, which is of 1000 tons register, is Commander G. Blochinger, the executive officer is Lieutenant Commander Henry Winett. Her other officers are: Lieutenants W. S. Smith, A. C. Diefenbach, J. L. Sleight, Ensign R. N. Marble, Naval Cadet Bryan A. Long, Passed Assistant Surgeon Raymond Spear and Assistant Paymaster F. P. Sackett.

The crew comprises 119 men. The Wheeling goes to Pago Pago to assist in surveying the harbor at that place, and the three islands included in American Samoa. She will remain here about two weeks, coaling and having some minor repairs attended to.

The Samoan station ship Abarenda will be relieved by the U. S. collier Nero, and not by the Wheeling. The gunboat's batteries consist of 6 4-inch guns, 4 6-pounders, 2 1-pounders and 1 Colt automatic gun.

The Source of Grief

Several prominent citizens of Honolulu will feel that the President has made a grave mistake in retaining Governor Dole, especially as any one of them would have been willing to take the Governorship himself.—Salt Lake Tribune.

DIRECTOR SMITH HEARS OF SISAL

Upon his return from Hilo on Saturday Director Jared Smith of the Experiment Station found awaiting him a letter from Dr. Dewey of the Botanical Department at Washington, regarding sisal and Manila hemp. Dr. Dewey states:

"The Manila plant grows in the Philippines on only 14 of the 140 islands of that group. It thrives best in soils of volcanic origin on hillides where there is excellent natural drainage, but where there is a considerable amount of rainfall. In one section of the Island of Luzon, however, I am told that it grows well with an average annual rainfall of less than 50 inches. It does not grow in the swamps or low flat lands, and therefore does not compete with sugar and rice. Do you think there are areas in the Hawaiian Islands that would be promising for its production there?"

Dr. Dewey is considering an official trip to the Bahamas and may send samples of sisal from there to Hawaii. Mr. Smith was delighted with a trip he made to the Volcano and was quite impressed with the sight, although he stated he preferred having his residence a few hundred miles away from the phenomenon.

HER SON'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

"A neighbor ran in with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when my son was suffering with severe cramps and was given up as beyond hope by my regular physician, who stands high in his profession. After administering three doses of it, my son regained consciousness and recovered entirely within twenty-four hours," says Mrs. Mary Haller, of Mt. Crawford, Va., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The legislature of the State of Jalisco, Mexico, has passed a law abolishing bull and cock fighting.



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. And Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa Depot: LEENOS LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. PATTERSON & CO., Boston, U. S. A.

WONDER Ice Cream Freezers

The "Wonder" comes in many sizes at the following prices:

1 quart.....	\$ 2 50
2 quarts.....	2 75
3 quarts.....	3 25
4 quarts.....	4 00
6 quarts.....	5 25

Delicious ices in five minutes. Triple motion freezer uses little ice. If you haven't a satisfactory freezer there's no time like the present to make a purchase.

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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
CHINA	APRIL 20	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 25
DORIC	MAY 8	PERU	MAY 3
NIPPON MARU	MAY 16	COPTIC	MAY 10
PERU	MAY 24	AMERICA MARU	MAY 20
COPTIC	JUNE 3	PEKING	MAY 28
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 11	GALIC	JUNE 7
PEKING	JUNE 19	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 13
GALIC	JUNE 28	CHINA	JUNE 21
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 5	DORIC	JUNE 28
CHINA	JULY 15	NIPPON MARU	JULY 16
DORIC	JULY 23	PERU	JULY 8
NIPPON MARU	AUG. 1	COPTIC	JULY 25
PERU	AUG. 8	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 2
COPTIC	AUG. 16	PEKING	AUG. 11
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 23	GALIC	AUG. 20
		HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 26

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

For a Spring Tonic Try

PRIMO "BOCK" BEER

Our brew of "Bock Beer" is nearly exhausted and those desiring it should send their order to the brewery immediately. Delivered in bottles by the case. : : : 'Phone Main 341.

Meteor Labeled.

SEATTLE (Wash.), April 22.—The steamer Meteor was labelled for \$15,550 by the Pacific Coast Company today in the United States District Court. The Pacific Coast Company claims that the Meteor collided with its steamship City of Puebla while the latter was moored to the Northern Pacific dock at Tacoma. It claims the collision was the result of negligence on the part of those in charge of the Meteor.

Scores Burned to Death.

CAIRO, Ill., April 20.—One of the worst disasters in river navigation occurred near Ogden's Landing, near this city, this morning, when the steamer City of Pittsburgh took fire and burned to the water's edge in a few minutes. It is estimated that there were 150 people on board, of whom from fifty to sixty are known to have been lost. The burned steamer was valued at \$80,000.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, April 29.
 U. S. A. T. Crook, Walcott, from San Francisco, sighted at 1 a. m.
 B. S. China, Friele, from San Francisco, at 1:30 p. m.
 Am. bk. Haydn Brown, Asplund, 32 days from Newcastle, at 4 p. m.
 The schooner, McAllister, from Koloa, towing wrecked schooner Twilight, at 1 a. m.
 U. S. gunboat Wheeling, Honolulu, 15 days from San Diego, at Navy wharf No. 2, docked at 1 a. m.
 Wednesday, April 30.
 Steamer, Mikahala, Gregory, from Koloa, Elmer, Makaweli, Waima, and Kakaia, at 5:45 p. m., with 200 bags sugar and 25 packages sundries.
 Am. schr. Transit, Paulsen, 65 days from Newcastle, at 1:30 a. m.
 Schr. Lady, Moki, from Koolau ports, at 2 p. m.
 Steamer, Waiakale, Pitts, from Anahola, at 5:25 a. m., with 2400 bags sugar, 5 packages sundries.
 S. S. Alaska, Banfield, from San Francisco, docked at 1 p. m.
 Thursday, May 1.
 Steamer, Iwawani, Greene, from Hanalei and Koloa, at 5 a. m., with 4120 bags sugar.
 Steamer, Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports, at 5:15 a. m., with 10 cords firewood, 35 sheep, 57 bundles hides, 20 bags tallow, 18 packages sundries.
 Br. bk. Ivanhoe, Grant, from nitrate ports, at 1:30 p. m.
 U. S. F. C. S. S. Albatross, Thomas, from a cruise, at 11 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, April 29.
 Steamer, Kinahu, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.
 Steamer, Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
 Steamer, W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
 Steamer, Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
 Steamer, Nihau, W. Thompson, for Eleale and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.
 Schr. Ada, Nelson, for Hanalei and Kailiwal, at 5 p. m.
 Schr. Kawallani, Moses, for Koolau ports, at 4 p. m.
 Gase, schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Lahaina, Kilauea, Kailua, Napoopoo and Hookena, at 5 p. m.
 Wednesday, April 30.
 Schr. Lady, Moki, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.
 Schr. Malolo, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.
 S. S. China, Friele, for the Orient at 2 p. m.
 S. S. Alameda, Herriman, for San Francisco, at 4 p. m.
 Am. bk. Edward May, Hanson, for San Francisco, at 5:30 p. m.
 Thursday, May 1.
 U. S. A. T. Crook, Walcott, for Manila, at 6 p. m.
 Steamer, Mikahala, Gregory, for Koloa, Eleale, Makaweli, Waima and Kakaia, at 5 p. m.
 Steamer, Kinahu, Bruhn, for Punaluu, at 5 p. m.
 Steamer, Lehua, Napala, for Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
 Am. bk. Pioneer, Chase, for San Francisco, at 7:30 a. m.
 Steamer, James Makae, Tullett, for Anahola, at 4 p. m.

Shipping Notes

The Wheeling will have target practice after leaving here.
 The transport Logan sails from San Francisco for Manila on May 1.
 The gunboat Wheeling may enlist some Hawaiian youths while here.
 The Naval saluting battery has been shifted from Naval wharf No. 2 to inside the Naval Reservation.
 The schooner Kawallani is again in commission, resuming her regular run to Koolau ports yesterday afternoon.
 The schooner Transit, Captain Paulsen, arrived from Newcastle yesterday morning with 820 tons of coal, after an uneventful passage of 65 days.
 The tug Elu arrived early yesterday morning towing the waterlogged schooner Twilight, which went ashore recently at Koloa, Kauai. The hoodoo craft is now gracing Rotten Row. She gave the Elu all she wanted getting her to port, notwithstanding the fact that a jury rudder was rigged. Koloa was left at noon on Monday. The Twilight will shortly go on the marine railway for repairs.

Located Anchor.

Herbert Young went down yesterday into twenty fathoms of water and hooked onto the long lost anchor of the ship Arthur Sewall. He experienced no difficulty in going to the exact spot and making fast his line, which he hooked on the surface. He was under water thirty-eight minutes and had a little trouble with his lines. His supply of air was also short for a while on account of his exertions in lifting the chain attached to the anchor. The located gear, including a lot of chain, weighs several tons. The Arthur Sewall will take aboard her mudhook after she has completed loading.

Busy on Alaskan.

By midnight on Wednesday, the day of her arrival, the big freighter Alaskan had loaded 800 tons of sugar. She will take on 5000 tons of sugar here and will sail on Monday for Hilo, where she will load 2500 tons of sugar. On May 8 she will proceed to Kahului, taking on 3500 tons more there, and completing a cargo of 11,500 tons. It is expected that the Alaskan will sail for New York about May 12.

Warrants Would Be Legal.

Replying to Auditor Austin, Attorney General E. P. Dole has this to say in regard to warrants against fire claims: "In response to your request for an opinion, I have to say that I see no objection to the issuing of warrants payable severally, pursuant to the provisions of Act XV of the Session laws of 1901, based upon certificates for the amounts of the judgments found by the Fire Claims Commission. Very respectfully yours, E. P. DOLE, Attorney General."

COULD FILL THE PAPER WITH THEM.

This paper might be filled with items like the following, and every one is the absolute truth. "I had rheumatism for years and tried almost everything, but no permanent relief until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm, three bottles of which have cured me. It is the best medicine I ever used."—Philip M. Rhoads, Pennville, Mo., U. S. A. Pain Balm is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

ALL READY FOR DISPLAY

(Continued from Page 1.)

The United States shall set its vast machinery in motion.

That I am warranted in this observation, I would ask you to keep in mind these figures: The United States government appropriated by Act of Congress \$2,000,000. Congress has just appropriated \$1,500,000 more for buildings and exhibits, making \$3,500,000 the share of the central government; the city of St. Louis has issued bonds for \$2,000,000; the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company has issued stock for \$2,000,000; the State of Missouri has appropriated \$1,000,000; the Philippine government has formally decided to expend \$500,000; States and Territories, according to legislative action already taken or surely forecasted, will expend over \$2,000,000; foreign governments will appropriate not less than \$4,000,000; concessions will exceed \$1,000,000. This makes a grand total in excess of what was expended at Chicago by several millions and nearly double the cost of the Paris Exposition. An impressive idea of the physical size of the Exposition can be gained when it is remembered that the grounds will cover over 1000 acres, or 400 more than were occupied at Chicago. The direct frontage of the grounds in Forest Park, St. Louis, will be over one mile.

2. The question now arises: Can Hawaii afford to be represented in a small scale at such a World's Fair as that to be held in St. Louis? If she should fail to do her part she would be the only one of the outlying possessions of the United States without worthy representation. The Philippine government at Manila, recognizing the inestimable value to those islands of a comprehensive participation which will impress the people of the United States with the resources and possibilities of the islands, has determined to increase its original appropriation of a quarter of a million to a half million. As Governor Taft said to me: "We intend to make the people of the United States go to St. Louis to see the Philippine exhibit alone. We will educate the country at large through an exhibit that will astonish every one who sees it." Porto Rico has taken the bull of its own poverty by the horns and will raise a large fund among its leading business interests by subscription, to be supplemented by an appropriation of its legislature. The Porto Ricans are convinced that St. Louis affords them an unparalleled opportunity to educate the people of the interior of the United States on the importance of respecting the interests of their little island. Cuba, not ours technically, but ours morally and in spirit, has, through President Palma, announced that it will be creditably represented at St. Louis if it takes the last dollar in the treasury. Even little Guam and Tutuila out here in the Pacific are going to participate in this vast competition of States and Nations.

3. What will be the direct advantage to Hawaii to be noted. The St. Louis World's Fair will give Hawaii her first opportunity under the new regime of annexation to show herself to the rest of the United States in her true light. It will enable her to convince the people of the great central portion of the United States, and through them their Senators and Congressmen, that her growing material and political interests must be recognized and safeguarded in the legislation of Congress. A comprehensive and creditable exhibit of Hawaii will be described and pictured by the press of the entire United States.

On the other hand, if Hawaii is not represented at all, or in a limited way, adverse comment will be excited and speculative criticisms will be made with other States, Territories and outlying possessions, that will surely react to her disadvantage. Were this Exposition merely sectional, or limited in plan and scope, with only a few States and countries taking part, the absence of Hawaii, or the presence of a small exhibit, would not be particularly noticed. On the other hand, in view of the undoubted magnitude of the undertaking, Hawaii must be there, and in such a way as is commensurate with her wealth and with her growing importance as a magic land of the mid-Pacific.

4. Assuming now that Hawaii will be represented at St. Louis by an exhibit of which she can be proud, we can consider some of its features. Let me emphasize here that it is the announced determination of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition management that discreditable, low-class vaudeville and spectacular exhibitions shall not be made a place within the limits of this World's Fair. It is its acknowledged intention to avoid those unfortunate characteristics which have been so prominent in other exhibitions. In other words, we want Hawaii to be seen, studied and admired at St. Louis in her legitimate exhibits, rather than made an agent for the theatrical amusement in the form of hula hula dances.

That this may come home to you all the stronger, I might put it in another way: Provided the business interests and the government of Hawaii will participate on a scale which will be creditable alike to the islands and to the Exposition, the officials and citizens of this Territory can rest assured that Hawaii will not be disgraced by unwholesome midway attractions. On the other hand, if Hawaii should decline to participate and therefore not show even as much interest as the Exposition management, the latter cannot be blamed if in granting concessions, in order to have some kind of Hawaiian participation, some features creep in which might not meet your approval.

5. Knowing personally and officially the wishes of President Roosevelt and the United States government on the one hand, and of President Francis and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition on the other hand, I would urge upon you to make such an industrial, economic, agricultural, educational, geographical, ethnological and governmental exhibit as will interest and instruct all who visit the St. Louis World's Fair, and as will reflect to your vast advantage. Let the people of the United States see the old and the new Hawaii; let them be able to note your actual resources and your methods of developing them; let them have the opportunity of seeing native Hawaiians in other than a Midway village and dance-hall; let them look at your sugar plantations; let their workings on a small but representative scale that will speak plainly of what you have at stake in this industry; let them be convinced of your advance in educational and economic lines; let them be taught there the problems and conditions that confront your government, so that you may have their sympathy and interest to a greater degree; let them look at your islands in miniature geographical reproduction that they may understand

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

the conformation and area.

In conclusion, I would make a humble recommendation on the all-important question of ways and means. Recognizing that your government can do nothing except by act of your legislature, whose next session is yet a way off, I would strongly advise that the community at large, or through its leading organizations, such as the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association and Planters' Association, appoint a World's Fair Promotion Committee, or a Hawaiian World's Fair Association, to take preliminary steps and devise ways and means. Something of this kind, I would respectfully urge, should be done without delay, whether the Exposition is to be held in 1903 or 1904. If held in the former year, the procedure is imperative, and is the only way of securing Hawaiian participation; if in the latter year, there will not be one day too many in which to make the necessary preparations for an exhibit of which you will be proud.

Such a committee or association could take steps for a popular subscription which, in view of your great business interests here, should amount to a large sum, and it can awaken public sentiment so that your legislature will feel duty bound to supplement such funds with a Territorial appropriation. More than a dozen States and Territories proper are already pursuing this method. I would advise early action furthermore, so that there can be a responsible agency to communicate at once with the World's Fair management and safeguard the interests of Hawaii in the preliminary preparation at St. Louis and to make necessary reservations of a suitable location for a building and of ample space for various exhibits.

If such committee, in conjunction with the government of the Territory, would in the near future decide upon some thoroughly competent man or men to act as the Territorial Commissioner or Commissioners, whose appointment would be confirmed by the government of the Territory after the legislature had acted, or to continue to hold that position if the business interests alone carried through the participation, a long step would be taken toward the successful consummation of a creditable Hawaiian exhibit at St. Louis. In other words, the more perfect organization you can develop without any taint of politics, the more you will accomplish.

I beg of you as an enterprising community, having new more at stake than ever before and being at a critical juncture of development, to take this all-important question now and carry it forward to a successful solution. That this will be done I am confident. What I have seen of your officials, your leading men, and your newspapers, convinces me that my humble and respectful appeal will not be in vain.

The cordial reception you have given me, which I recognize is not for my personality, but for what I represent, is most gratifying, and I shall take great pleasure in reporting favorably on your attitude to the government at Washington and the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. As I shall soon proceed to the countries of Asia and Australasia, there will go with me the cheering inspiration given me by your reception to execute more faithfully the high mission that has been entrusted to my hands.

After Mr. Barrett had presented the case for the exposition, Governor Cooper said that he thought the time for action was the present. He did not want the matter to be allowed to lie dormant and he thought the representative character of the meeting should make it the proper time to take action, looking toward the organization of the work.

W. A. Bowen said that it occurred to him that while those present had caught much of the enthusiasm of the speaker, and would like to take hold of the matter at once, the proper course would be to refer it all to the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, so that after some thought there could be found men to take hold of the matter and make it a success. He therefore made a motion to that effect.

C. M. Cooke said that he did not think this was the way to proceed, for the two associations had primarily the same membership, and so there should be a new association, with general membership, which would take up the work of preparing for an exhibit. This would enable the officials of the Government to join the business men and perhaps lead them in the work. B. F. Dillingham and F. A. Schaefer agreed with Mr. Bowen, and Governor Clegg-horn was of opinion that there would be nothing lost by taking time for thought.

B. F. Dillingham said again that if Governor Cooper would take the chairmanship, he would favor a committee which would act temporarily and prepare a plan which would bring about action in the other associations. Mr. Atherton, taking up this phase of the matter, said that such a committee could bring the exhibition plan before the three associations, and in such shape that there would be something tangible for them to act upon, and they could do more than if they were left to work out the problems alone.

With this statement, Mr. Bowen accepted the suggestion, and the result was that the motion for the temporary committee, put by Mr. Dillingham, was carried. Governor Cooper, acting under it, appointed as the committee: F. A. Schaefer, C. M. Cooke, J. B. Atherton, W. M. Giffard and B. F. Dillingham.

Senator Cullum is quoted in the dispatches as saying on April 21 that there was no possibility of any of the reciprocity treaties being ratified by the Senate. The French treaty was particularly objectionable at this time.

WHEELING WANTS TO ENLIST MEN

There are vacancies on the gunboat Wheeling for a few seamen, ordinary seamen, landmen and a coal passer. The rate of pay per month is as follows: Seamen, \$14; ordinary seamen, \$10; landmen, \$16; coal passer, \$12.

The executive officer, Minett, is anxious to get hold of about a dozen good men to act in the above-mentioned capacities. At present there is a very good chance of promotion in the navy, for the able-bodied seaman is, strange to relate, getting to be somewhat of a rare bird. A seaman who proves himself to be a good man can soon get promoted to be a petty officer of the third class, and as such will draw \$30 per month. From then on it is a case of promotion straight up all the time.

The present term of enlistment in the navy is four years, and this prevents many men from joining the service who would do so were they bound for a shorter time.

Executive Officer Minett will be prepared to receive applications for enlistment aboard the Wheeling any time during the forenoon while the gunboat remains in port.

The Wheeling goes from here to Samoa, where her stay promises to be a very pleasant one. The vessel will assist in surveying the islands under the Stars and Stripes and will, according to present orders, relieve the Abanda, as station ship. Her work of survey will keep her moving around the islands of the group and her men will have plenty of opportunity to see all that there is worth seeing. The Wheeling will remain here a week longer. Since her arrival here she has not lost a single man, which goes far to prove that she is not what is sometimes termed by seamen "an unhappy ship."

A man enlisting in the navy is required to pay for nothing but his uniform, and there is nothing whatever to prevent him from saving his money and being mustered out at the end of his period of enlistment, the possessor of a good-sized stake.

The food in the navy is furnished by the Government in ample quantity and according to the new regulations the paymaster attends to everything pertaining to messing the men. Previous to the going in force of the present regulation, fifteen or twenty men formed a mess and the Government rationed them. The result was that as a general thing the demand for grub exceeded the supply and in consequence the men had to be all the time digging down into their pockets in order to pay the cook for extras. By the existing arrangements the men live better than they did before and it does not cost them a cent.

Executive Officer Minett has been here twice before and is therefore quite a kamaaina. In 1883 he was here in the Hartford, and in 1888 in the Omaha. During his first visit the Hartford brought King Kalakaua from Hilo to Honolulu, together with his staff. The King was staying at Hilo when word was brought to him of the death of Queen Emma, and as he was desirous of getting to Honolulu as quickly as possible, he took passage on the Hartford. By a curious coincidence the officer in question arrived here almost on the anniversary of Queen Emma's decease.

When Executive Officer Minett was here with the Omaha in 1888, the Vandalla, Admiral Kimberley's flagship, was lying here. Shortly afterwards the Vandalla proceeded to Samoa and was lost in the great hurricane.

Executive Officer Minett stated yesterday that the change in conditions here since his previous visits was paralyzing. Then, said he, Hawaii was a land in a state of happy barbarity; today, Honolulu is an up-to-date American city.

"Those were gay days, back in the eighties," said the officer, "with a naval officer's life an unbroken round of feasting and frolic. The King was desirous of cultivating the good will of the United States and he took every opportunity to make this known by his royal treatment of the officers of American warships.

"He looked every inch a king when he was here and he acted a king's part. The young officers on the warships calling here loved him and I have seen devil-may-care young scoundrels who feared neither God, man, nor devil, say good bye to Hawaii with great tears trickling down their cheeks. The good, old happy days of fun and flowers and no need for thought of the morrow have gone for good, however, and I suppose that it is best so."

The men of the Wheeling were paid off yesterday and part of them went ashore on forty-eight hours' liberty. The remainder will enjoy leave of absence today and tomorrow. Payday on board the Wheeling comes every month.

Howe Case Not Led.

Captain Walters, managing owner of the schooner Frank W. Howe, who recently arrived from the Coast, settled the libel suit against the vessel yesterday to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The crew have been paid off, the damages in the first suit adjusted, and the pending suit compromised. The schooner is therefore free and untrammelled today. She will be overhauled on the marine railway and will proceed to the Sound as soon as possible in command of Captain Walters.

Of Local Interest.

TACOMA, April 29.—American ship S. D. Carleton, which arrived at Honolulu March 31 with a cargo of coal from Tacoma, will proceed to San Francisco in ballast and thence to Tacoma.

Mark Carrollton finished her cargo of about 2100 tons of coal at the gravity bunkers last night and expects to be towed to sea today, bound for Honolulu.

GOOD FOR RHEUMATISM.

Last fall I was taken with a very severe attack of muscular rheumatism which caused me great pain and annoyance. After trying several prescriptions and rheumatic cures, I decided to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I had seen advertised in the South Jerseyman. After two applications of this remedy I was much better, and after using one bottle, was completely cured. Sallie Harris, Salem, N. J., U. S. A. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

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